5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume III No. 25 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 21, 1937

NEW LEWIS FARM PARTY WILL BACK THIRD TERM

Launch Christian Labor Union As Challenge to C.I.O. and U.A.W.

Workers Council for Social Justice Demands Annual Wage, Workers' Banks, Cheaper Living Costs

Following Father Coughlin's publication last week of a 16-point program of practical action, a group of Michigan laymen launched a labor organization in keeping with the first point which calls for the unionization of labor on the basis of Christian principles.

The following objectives are the high points in the program of the newly incorporated **"Workers Council for Social Justice"**:

1. Collective bargaining for labor on a responsible co-operative footing.

2. The demand for a living annual wage that will remain a living annual wage.

3. The demand that the capitalist and the industrialist will work for labor instead of for the bankers.

4. The demand that the capitalist and the industrialist will cease depositing their assets and moneys in banks which are the enemies of labor.

5. The demand that capital and industry will deposit their assets and moneys in banks where it will be available to labor at no more than 1½ per cent, for the purchase of cars, homes and other credit necessities.

6. The demand that capital and industry will use their highly organized purchasing agencies to buy clothing, food, fuel and transportation for the laborers whom they employ thereby wiping out the unnecessary finance charges and middlemen's profits which are now in vogue.

This means, for example, that the Ford Motor Corporation will be asked to use its huge liquid assets, totalling more than $300-million and now lodged in banks affiliated with the international bankers, for the benefit of the men who work at Fords.

Will Establish Stores, Markets

Specifically, it will be demanded, for example, of the Ford Motor Corporation to establish central grocery and meat markets and sell to its employes at no profit; that the Ford Motor Corporation, for example, will establish central clothing stores, and sell to its employes at one-third the cost which they are now paying for clothing.

The new **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** is based on the philosophical principle **"labor cannot do without capital and capital cannot do without labor."**

It was pointed out that labor never could do without capital but that capital always has tried to do without labor, insofar as it preferred to co-operate with finance instead of labor.

Will Be Based On Christian Plan

Although the "Workers Council for Social Justice" is organized for those who profess belief in the divinity of Christ, its objective is to do good for all independent of their philosophical or religious beliefs. Nevertheless, since Christians only believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in the brotherhood of man with God; and since "whatsoever you do to the least of my lit-

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New Action Program For National Union

The National Union is not dead. It is fully awakened from its necessary rest. Henceforth it is non-political in the fullest sense of the word. It indorses no politician. It supports no political party. The desire of its officers is to keep every politician out of its sphere.

Its membership is limited to a very small group of persons directly surrounding Father Coughlin.

Henceforth the National Union for Social Justice will be regarded as a hub of a wheel.

The spokes are **"Social Justice Councils"** which will be thousands in number and to which belong Christians who believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and who are willing to practice by word and by deed His principles of justice and of charity.

Workers Councils For All Interests

The rim of the wheel will be organizations known as the **"Workers Council for Social Justice."**

The National Union as such will have no responsibility whatsoever for these third organizations. The National Union will endorse the principles of these third organizations when they are in harmony with those of the Natioal Union. At no time will it endorse the local officers or the methods to be employed.

Workers Council for Social Justice No. 1 has been organized by workers of the Ford Motor Corporation.

This organization followed the publication last week by Father Coughlin of a 16-point program of action for the National Union. The organizers are laymen acting totally independent of the National Union and of Father Coughlin.

Only time will determine whether the **"Workers Council for Social Justice No. 1"** is sound in its leadership, in its counsel and in its methods.

As for the farmers, the housewives, the professional men, etc., they also may form **"Workers Councils for Social Justice."**

Mariners, fishermen, teamsters, domestic servants and all other classifications of industries will have a **"Workers Council for Social Justice."**

The National Union for Social Justice is incorporated and is responsible legally for its actions.

Clubs Continue As "Councils"

"Social Justice Councils" are not incorporated. They are no more than neighborhood groups, small in number, who are interested in the sixteen point action program published in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE. Members of "Social Justice Councils" may be and can be at a later date supporting members of some **"Workers Council for Social Justice."**

Thus these two organizations rest upon the National Union for their direction, their philosophy, their doctrine and their inspiration.

The actual acquiring of a living annual wage and other objectives will be the work of the **"Workers Council for Social Justice."** Their formation will depend upon "Social Justice Councils" established in

(Continued on Page 10)

C.I.O. Chief Buys Up Big Newspapers

Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John L. Lewis has assured President Roosevelt that he will put state Farm-Labor parties in the field next year **to defeat congressmen who vote against the "court pack" bill.** The new parties will be supported by the New Deal.

This will be the first step in the formation of a national Farm-Labor Party in 1939, according to a reliable official source. The same informant of SOCIAL JUSTICE says that Mr. Roosevelt will be the standard bearer of the new party in a coalition movement to counteract a serious ever-widening split in the New Deal ranks.

Lewis, of course, will be the Cromwell behind the throne if this hope materializes.

Lewis Buying Up Newspapers

Van A. Bittner, high C. I. O. official, recently declared in West Virginia: **"We'll prove in the next election that the Democratic party doesn't own us!"**

Lewis plans to get farm support through efforts of field officers, crop control administration, and other federal farm jobholders. Lewis, meantime, is negotiating to buy a string of daily newspapers throughout the country to stir popular sympathy for the C. I. O. movement.

Ownership of the Lewis controlled papers is to remain secret. The report is that he has tried to buy controlling interest in newspapers of several big cities, including Detroit, Mich. Acting through third persons, Lewis will be the unseen editorial voice.

Lewis is reported to have brought pressure on Roosevelt to order that Postmaster General Farley **censor and restrict ingoing mail and parcel post deliveries to the Republic Steel plant.**

Farley called in his assist-

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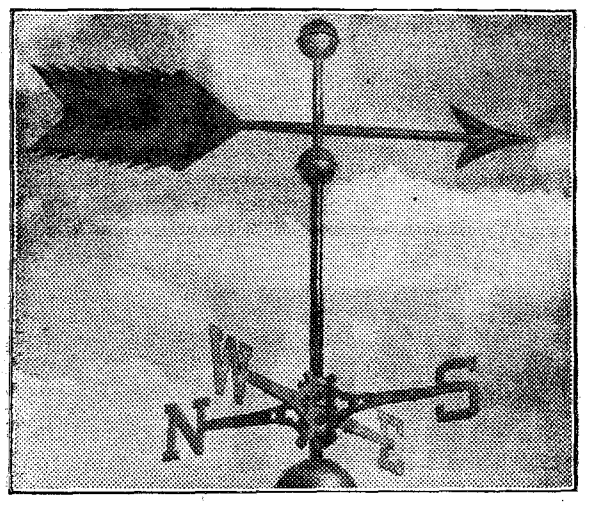

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

ELSEWHERE in this issue the story is told of the revival of the National Union for Social Justice. All the good inherent in the National Union is saved. All the errors are liquidated.

* * *

Most of the errors were those of policy. There was not one error in principle. Believing that there was hope in democracy, on the basis that the democratic people of the United States could unite in units and in congressional districts, with officers of their own choosing, to rectify the social ills from which we are suffering, I was responsible for selecting that method and for pursuing it to its disastrous end.

* * *

One year ago it would have been disastrous to have made the statement that such a democratic method was impractical and unsound. History has proven it to be impractical and unsound insofar as the politicians who seek not the welfare of the common good but only the welfare of their own pocketbook proved irrevocably that we, the people, are fools, if we trust them any longer.

* * *

Politicians preferred party-ism to patriotism. Politicians preferred patronage to principles. Politicians, henceforth, must be reduced to the stature of their realities and we, the people, must not measure them by the shadow of their unimportance.

* * *

Politicians are the servants of the people. Let us treat them as servants. Keep them out of our drawing rooms. Keep them in the scullery where they belong. Keep them out of the guest room in our homes, and keep them branded as servants—poor servants at that.

* * *

Politicians were all prohibitionists when the wave of prohibition was sweeping the country. Politicians were all anti-prohibitionists when the wave of anti-prohibition made its appearance.

Politicians were anti-Communists two years ago. The majority are pro-Communists today because they are afraid of the popular vote.

That goes for Catholic, Protestant and Jewish politicians. It goes for them whether or not they go to church.

* * *

If America has been reduced to the sad plight in which it finds itself, blame not the Supreme Court, blame not the Constitution, blame not Christianity and blame, only secondarily, the international bankers. The politicians are primarily to blame.

* * *

Thus, we reorganize a Christian action-program. We said on another page that the National Union is the hub of the organization. The spokes will be the hundreds of Social Justice Councils which you readers will begin to establish today.

* * *

On previous occasions I told you that I would never desert you. I mean that, although thousands of so-called supporters deserted me. **I will never desert you, even though it costs me my life to sustain that promise.**

* * *

Immediately this movement for social justice will be labelled Fascistic, un-American and anti-Semitic. Labels are cheap. They can be printed at the rate of a hundred for a penny and coined by every crack-pot brain which thrives on negative programs.

* * *

What of these charges about to be made? The Divine Master said: "**You are either with Me or against Me. If you are luke warm I will begin to spew you out of My mouth.**" He meant that if you are a compromiser and a fence-straddler belonging to the genus of "pussy-footer," you are even worse than an honest Communist or any other honest enemy. Hence, we are pro-Christ 1,000 per cent. We are for His principles and for His teachings 1,000 per cent. If the doctrines or the practices of the Brahman, the Mohammedan or the Jew are not in harmony with Christ's doctrines 1,000 per cent we are anti, even though the enemies wish to call it so. Really, we are pro-Christ!

* * *

Social Justice Councils will make no compromise with truth, and will not attempt to conform with any other doctrine other than that of Christ. We are determined that Christ will be regarded as God and that our fellow men will be regarded as brothers of Christ and the sons of God.

* * *

That is the basis of our economics. On that platform, therefore, we will demand that industry treats the laborer not as a chattel but as a brother of Jesus Christ. We will force industry to respect Christ's statement to the effect that "**Whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones you do unto Me.**" We will force this issue insofar as we belong to the church militant, willing to die as did the martyrs of old, rather than cringe before a Nero's throne and deny our Christianity either by word or by deed as do our politicians and many of our lily-livered Christians.

* * *

Personally, I have more respect for an ex-Christian who denies the divinity of Christ and the soundness of His principles by word than I have for a snake-of-a-Christian who professes verbally the divinity of Christ and the soundness of His principles and contradicts them by his anti-Christian action.

* * *

The call to arms is sounded again. The wounds of the last defeat are healed. The snares which the enemies have set for us are revealed. Like soldiers we are not routed by one defeat. We are assembling our ranks again to carry on for Christ and for victory!

* * *

There is no need for the laboring men of America to make pilgrimages to Moscow by joining labor unions officered and inspired by the puppets of Lenin.

"**Back to Bethlehem!**" is our motto.

"**Onward with Christ!**" is our inspiration.

More than ever SOCIAL JUSTICE is becoming indispensible for the laboring man, as it has long been for the farmer, the small business men, and all other citizens alert to their exploitation by the international bankers and their twin puppets—the modern capitalist and the order-taking labor leader.

Last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE, for example, printed one of the most important newspaper stories in the past 25 years of journalism in America. Do you see a line about it in YOUR newspaper even after SOCIAL JUSTICE had dug up the sensational story?

You did not; furthermore, you will not.

What daily newspaper has the courage to say, for example, that both sides in this revolution now upon America ARE WRONG—and to point out the RIGHT WAY?

SOCIAL JUSTICE will continue to point out the RIGHT WAY.

You simply cannot afford to be without its weekly disclosures.

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New Union Is Challenge to 'Red' C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

tle ones you do unto me," is peculiar to Christianity, therefore, the supporters of the Workers National Union are limited to Christians only.

This new Christian Union has no quarrel with the Brahman, the Buddhist or the Jew.

The **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** believes that the Christian scheme of economics is better than either the Brahman, or the Buddhist or the Jewish schemes of economics. Therefore, it will not compromise with nor accept the principles of these philosophies which are in conflict with Christianity, so the leaders say.

In the middle page of this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the complete manifesto of the **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** is published.

Father Coughlin on being questioned, said: "While the National Union for Social Justice is not dead, nevertheless, the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** is not the National Union. I admit that I have taught the principles and have encouraged the formation of the **'Workers Council for Social Justice.** Its actual formation is the work of laymen. In no sense is the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** federated or legally tied up to the National Union."

Officers Legally Responsible

A further question as to the nature of officers and of members in the **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** brought from Father Coughlin the following explanation: "The **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** has only four members in the entire United States. These four members are its president, its vice-president, its secretary and its treasurer. All the rest of the workers are nothing more than supporters.

"These **'Workers Councils for Social Justice'** will be established in each industry, in each factory under the organization of the four national officers who are its incorporators and its only members. I repeat, that the rest of us are only supporters not legally implicated with the four members of the organization who, however, are incorporated and who are responsible before the courts for their actions just the same, for example, as the Ford Motor Corporation is responsible before the courts for its action."

On being asked how the **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** could bargain collectively for the workmen in any given factory or job, Father Coughlin said: "The men in the Ford Motor Corporation sign a card which hands over to the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** the right for that organization to bargain for the men collectively just the same as a citizen makes either a verbal or a written agreement with a lawyer to fight his case in court. When a prisoner hires a lawyer, the lawyer is not responsible for the deeds of the prisoner. When the workmen engage the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** this organization contracts to fulfill its duties towards the workmen in bargaining collectively."

C. I. O. Gives No Accounting

Father Coughlin criticized the C.I.O., insofar as its dues were $2.00 initiation fee and, thereafter, $1.00 a month. "All this money," said he, "is in nowise accounted for. The millions of dollars collected by John Lewis and his subordinates proves that Mr. Lewis still believes in the heresy that money is a mystery. The great mystery is boiled down to this: Where did the money go?

"The **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** is obligated to publish and account for every penny accepted and every penny expended. Unlike the C. I. O. and its affiliates the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** is not satisfied to gain a five or ten cent hourly wage under an economic system where the bosses of industry and of finance so juggle the cost of living that the petty gain made by labor is wiped out."

"Do you fully indorse the **'Workers Council for Social Justice'** as established on the principles which you laid down?" was asked of Father Coughlin. His reply was: "Unhesitatingly, I indorse the principles of the **'Workers Council for Social Justice.'**

"I do not endorse either the methods, the counsellor or the officers of this new organization. They must approve themselves first."

Hearst Suppresses Story of $200,000 Offer to Farley

Pressures Syndicate To Kill Pearson-Allen Account of Job Proffer To Postmaster General

By ROBERT U. BROWN
in Editor & Publisher

"Postmaster General James A. Farley was offered the position as general manager of all the newspapers of William Randolph Hearst at a salary of $200,000 a year, it was learned from the authors of the 'Washington Merry Go-Round" column, Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen.

"This story was written in their column of May 14, but was deleted by the United Features Syndicate.

"The story of the offer of the post to Farley and his immediate refusal of the job, has been confirmed by the Postmaster General himself, stated Allen in Washington.

"The story was written May 10. After it had reached the United Features office, Allen and Pearson were contacted by a prominent Hearst executive, whose name they declined to divulge. They were asked to "kill" the story but refused. Then, they say, United Features was asked to do the same thing.

"A Hearst executive did contact the syndicate office, George Carlin, general manager, admitted, but the reference to Farley was not deleted because of that. It was omitted 'as a matter of policy,' he said.

"Mr. Carlin said that the office merely exercised its prerogative of editorial supervision and followed a long established policy of deleting all reference to newspaper publishers in Washington news.

"According to the columnists' story, Farley was approached with the offer of $200,000 to take over the post as general manager of the Hearst papers. However, he 'turned this down in less than five minutes,' continued Pearson and Allen, 'although the son-in-law of the president, John Boettiger, had accepted a tempting offer as publisher of Mr. Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"The Merry-Go-Round story added that Mrs. Farley, on learning of the Hearst proposal, remarked: **'Tell Mr. Hearst that we're not Roosevelts!'"**

Hearst Would Borrow $35-Million

William Randolph Hearst has filed notice with the Securities and Exchange commission that one of his corporations, Hearst Magazines, Incorporated, desires to float a $13-million debenture issue; while another, Hearst Publications, Incorporated, wants $22½-million. The purpose of these floatations, it is explained, is largely to pay off accumulated debts.

The registration statement to the commission makes no mention of the fact that capital and earnings of Hearst magazines are held by dummy corporations and holding companies, being shifted back and forth to escape income and corporation taxes.

However, in a later statement, when challenged on this score, Hearst Publications, Incorporated, admitted that "separate units are operated, from a practical standpoint, as though they were branches or divisions of a single business...."

Another point that was disregarded in the Hearst registration statement to the Securities and Exchange commission was the fact that circulation figures have declined on practically all of Hearst papers and in some sections of the country a virtual boycott exists. This information of course, would affect the business of the company as well as the value of its securities.

The registration statement required by the Securities and Exchange commission is available to those who want to look at it, but only those technically trained in corporation finance can hope to understand it. It is not always complete. Neither does the acceptance of the statement by the commission guarantee the truth of the statements contained therein. Nor does it involve any judgment by the commission as to the merits of a given security issue as an investment.

William Randolph Hearst in 1936, continued as the highest salaried company official in the United States, netting $500,000 from Hearst Consolidated Publications, Incorporated, parent company of Hearst Publications, Incorporated. A son, George Hearst, regional director of Hearst Publications, receives $53,200 a year.

Lewis Plans Party to Aid Third Term

(Continued from Page 1)

ants here and told them to give such instructions to local postmasters. Therefore, the Farley statement, "We'll take no side in strikes," is pure hokum.

Lewis has prevailed on the president not to exercise his powers to see that the mails go through without interference. Farley has not even called on the civil authority of Ohio to protect mails and **has taken no action to prevent the censoring of the mails by Lewis agents.**

Governor Murphy is likewise taking orders from Washington through Lewis in suppressing only renegade C. I. O. strikes or those not in the best interest of Lewis. Termination of the Michigan power strike is one illustration of this and suppression of Monroe marchers another.

New Contest Is Starting in Paper Today

Today's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE brings the opening announcement of our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest,** the second educational competition to be conducted in this weekly. So popular was our **"KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest,** that thousands of letters asking for a second test of social and economic knowledge came from all states of the Union.

The principal objective of these contests is popular education on topics dealt with by Father Coughlin, both over the radio and in these columns. We feel it the mission of this weekly review to bring forward the actual facts concerning conditions in the United States.

Concurrent with that purpose is our desire not only that our great host of readers be at all times well aware of these conditions but that they also assist in spreading the fan of true social justice publicity over a still wider reading public.

Last Saturday, at midnight, was the "deadline" before which solutions in our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest were to be submitted. A large staff of clerks will be engaged during the next few weeks in computing returns to determine which 368 readers are to receive more than $7,000.000 in cash and automobile prizes. This task will be performed as soon as possible in keeping with necessary care in arriving at absolutely accurate results.

Backed by these aims, our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** will be still more entertaining and educational than its predecessor which has just closed. It will consist of 50 questions, two a week, on actually existing social and economic conditions in this country. Of course, the best or most appropriate answer to each question which will be included in the list of suggested answers under each picture will be based upon the policies and contentions of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Larger Prize List

The list of cash awards to go to winners in the new competition is $1,500.00 MORE than that of the last contest. Prizes totaling $8,500.00 will go to 335 readers according to the correctness of their answers to the 50 questions.

A Special Promptness Prize of $750.00 will go to the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the contest during the first ten weeks. This is done for two reasons: first, it results in a substantial saving of contest expense, and it encourages contestants to study well each pair of weekly questions before setting down their answers.

We urge every reader to enter our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** during this first week. Not only will this qualify you for the Promptness Prize and make it possible for you to win a total of $3,500.00, but it will result in a greater sum total of education on live current topics among our readers.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

June 21, 1937 162 Volume III No. 25

Copyrighted, 1937, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed; we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

A New Labor Racket

THE C. I. O., so-called labor union, which imported the sit-down strike from the Reds of France, has recently introduced a new "racket" for which credit will have to be given to the C. I. O. itself.

We refer to the now popular and effective "unauthorized" strike.

The C. I. O. has shown itself, officially, to be above (or below the law). Its mushroom growth renders it unmanageable. Its indiscriminate acceptance of anybody and everybody into membership makes it a heterogeneous something-or-other which even John Lewis can't define.

In a very true sense, it is like a new, experimental chemical mixture; it may turn out to be harmless—or it may blow up, destroying the experimenters and myriads of innocent bystanders as well.

As a matter of fact, there have already been rumblings and poppings which would be a signal to a wary scientist that he was playing with an extremely dangerous mixture.

But John Lewis is a puddler — there is nothing scientific about him. He goes on mixing more and more unknown elements into an already unknown formula.

Lewis is thinking only of power. Manageability, control, have been from the first, the farthest thoughts from his mind.

Lewis does, however, know enough about public relations to have realized that he must placate public opinion. When public indignation greeted the high-handedness of the sit-down technique, he went to work to devise a method of dodging responsibility for those manifestations of his work which the public couldn't stomach.

So he invented the "unauthorized" strike.

Now the C. I. O. can shut off the electric power to homes and factories, throwing millions of people into confusion, distress and danger—and smooth it over with a public pronouncement that the invasion of private rights was "unauthorized."

Now the C. I. O. can practice the technique of the general strike and the fine art of taking over state capitals, as they did recently in Lansing, Mich.—it is all rectified when pompous John Lewis brands it as "unauthorized."

The C. I. O. can do virtually anything and **get away with it,** as long as the public swallows the "unauthorized" strike.

How long will the patience of progress-loving Americans endure?

Mad Dog

PERHAPS the most menacing aspect of the malicious heedlessness of C. I. O.sters yet to be passed off as an "unauthorized" incident, was the recent thwarted march of an army of 20,000 Pontiac C. I. O. unionists on the little city of Monroe, Mich.

Monroe is not a city of floaters. Its people are home-loving and peace-loving.

They know that they can't have homes unless they have work to maintain them; and they love peace enough to fight for it.

Recently the destructionism of C. I. O. invaded Monroe. A small minority of workers in the Newton Steel Company affiliated themselves with the S. W. O. C. and decided they would run the plant. They struck and threw a picket line across the narrow road which is the only avenue by which workers can enter the factory.

The majority of Newton employes, satisfied with hours, wages and working conditions, decided that they were not going to be robbed of their pay checks.

Under the leadership of their mayor they appealed to Governor Murphy. They got soft words but, as was to be expected, no action.

Left on their own, the people of Monroe decided to exercise home rule. Volunteer citizens and members of the American Legion joined the Newton employes. In a short but determined assault they routed the S. W. O. C. picketeers, opened the factory, and went to work.

During the night, after news of the routing of the pickets reached the industrial city of Pontiac, C. I. O. leaders declared a general strike and prepared to march on Monroe to reclose the Newton plant and re-establish the picket line. In view of the determination of the citizens of Monroe to maintain law and order in their own community, and in view of the fact that knives and other weapons were found on a number of C. I. O. invaders who reached Monroe early, a bloody battle seemed inevitable.

Homer Martin, U. A. W. president, however, realizing that the movement of a bloodthirsty army from city to city, so that the rule of C. I. O. could be enforced on a peaceful community, would look bad in the headlines of the nation's newspapers, reached Pontiac in time to talk sense to the violent Pontiac unionists. They called off the invasion of Monroe.

For a number of hours Monroe, Mich., was in jeopardy of being placed at the mercy of a mob animated with the psychology of a mad dog.

A mad dog is dangerous and uncontrollable. So was the Pontiac mob which was preparing to move on Monroe, Mich. Sympathizers with the C. I. O. may call this a brutal comparison—but Homer Martin must have had somewhat the same idea when he raced madly through the night from Flint, 35 miles away, to head off the rush of the enraged mob and to save Monroe from violence and bloodshed.

Some night Homer Martin will not be within driving-range when a similar mob forms to march on some other peaceful community.

Or, what is rather to be expected, some mob will not heed the words of Homer Martin, but will trample him under foot as it marches **against workmen who want to work.**

Every village, town and city which is supported by industrial activity is a potential victim of the growing mob with the psychology of a mad dog.

Is it not about time the people who want peace and progress organize themselves in an effective way to meet this lawless menace to life and peace?

Who is Homer Martin that the Monroes of this nation should rest their security in his unsteady hands?

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

"BY THEIR fruits shall ye shall know them." This advice of the Master applies to labor organizations as aptly as it does to individuals.

It is because the common sense of mankind instinctively judges men and movements by their "fruits" that the general apprehension, which attended the early "sit-down" manifestations of the C.I.O. unionists, has grown to suppressed dread, as the public witnesses the unfolding of the C.I.O. drama of violence, lawlessness, and disregard for the rights of other people.

The C.I.O., even if it has its claimed three million members, is only a small minority in the nation. Its uprising against the law and the courts, therefore, is not a revolt of the people against an oppressive tyranny.

It is a rebellion against the established will of the people.

When unionists gather in the public square, as they did in Detroit not long ago, and serve warning that, if the police department did not do their bidding, they themselves would police the city—that is the beginning of anarchy.

When unionists refuse to obey the orders of the established courts and taunt reluctant judges to use violence if they would enforce their orders—that is a stroke against the sacredness of the rights of every individual citizen.

When a group of CIO-sters, in protest against the lawful indictment of eight of their "pickets," take over the capital city of a sovereign state for an entire day—that is a prelude to taking over the capital and the government of states, permanently. After all, a state is only as powerful as its will and its ability to enforce its laws.

The great mass of our people, as they recognize the bad fruit of the C.I.O., realize that the C.I.O. itself is bad and dangerous.

A new and damaging fear is rising throughout the nation. It is a fear that will prove more paralyzing than the fear of depression which prostrated progress and production for seven long years.

It is the fear that our very governmental institutions, the right of all kinds of private ownership, the right of the individual to work out his destiny, are in grave danger of being violently overthrown.

To every thinking man and woman there is no other rational conclusion to be based on the present combination of a growing nationwide organization which will brook no restraint, and a government

(Continued on Page 12)

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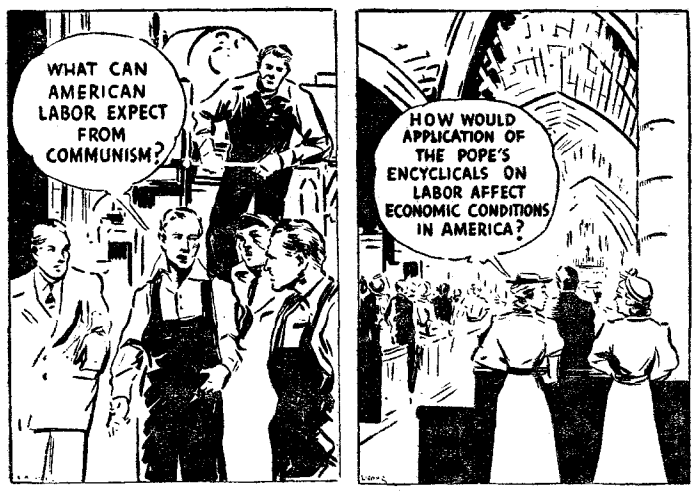
"KNOW AMERICA" CONTEST OPENS TODAY

$8,500.00 In Awards - $750.00 Speed Prize!

QUESTIONS FOR FIRST WEEK

Picture No. 1 **Picture No. 2**


WHAT CAN AMERICAN LABOR EXPECT FROM COMMUNISM?
HOW WOULD APPLICATION OF THE POPE'S ENCYCLICALS ON LABOR AFFECT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AMERICA?

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. Freedom from the shackles of economic slavery.	1. It would grind labor still deeper into the economic mire.
2. A return to democracy in the United States.	2. It would reduce class warfare by establishing social justice.
3. More and better human comforts.	3. It would establish a religious dictatorship.
4. Abolition of capital as a necessary element in human affairs.	4. It would bring about Fascism.
5. A labor dictatorship destroying all liberty.	5. It would render trade unionism unnecessary.
6. Freedom of action under liberal laws.	6. It would render capital unnecessary in industry.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

GET ANOTHER TO USE THIS EXTRA COUPON

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

How To Become A Contestant

1. Study the questions in the pair of pictures appearing each week. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).
2. If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.
3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.
4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.
5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.

READ RULES CAREFULLY AND ENTER TODAY!

MORE THAN $7,500.00 IN 335 CASH AWARDS—FOR KNOWING YOUR COUNTRY!

That in a nut-shell is what our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest, opening today, will mean to you as a contestant.

Never in the history of the United States has there been greater need for a nation-wide competition of this sort. Problem is piling upon problem in our national life. As Americans, we MUST know what is going on—OR WHAT SHOULD BE GOING ON.

Our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest will last 25 weeks. Two picture-questions will appear each week, or 50 questions in all. Each question will deal with conditions in the United States, KNOWN TO ALL. The suggested answers underneath each question will be DRAWN FROM THE STAND ON NATIONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS TAKEN BY THIS WEEKLY.

The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate answer to each question, BASED UPON THE WELL-KNOWN POLICIES OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND SOCIAL JUSTICE.

New Prize List

335 WILL WIN

Grand Prize $2,750

Second Prize	$1,250.00
Third Prize	$500.00
Fourth Prize	$200.00
Fifth Prize	$75.00
Ten Prizes of	$50.00 each.
Twenty Prizes of	$25.00 each.
One Hundred Prizes of	$10.00 each.
Two Hundred Prizes of	$5.00 each.

$750.00 SPECIAL AWARD FOR PROMPTNESS!

A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be paid to the man or woman, boy or girl, who returns the best set of solutions to all 50 questions.

A Second Prize of $1,250.00! A Third Prize of $500.00! A Fourth Prize of $200.00! A Fifth Prize of $75.00! Ten Prizes of $50.00 each! Twenty Prizes of $25.00 each! One Hundred Prizes of $10.00 each! Two Hundred Prizes of $5.00 each!

Fun! Entertainment! Education! Fortune! All of these elements are present. Lose no time in entering. The best possible reason why you should not delay is found right under this line:

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted, will be entitled to one book for each set.

$750.00 Special Award For Promptness!

There will be a Special Prize of $750.00 for the winner of the Grand Prize who enters the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest during the first ten weeks of its life. That means that if you enter NOW and win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00, YOU WILL RECEIVE OUR CHECK FOR $3,500.00 BECAUSE YOU WERE PROMPT.

Remember—every person who enters this great Contest and perseveres to the end will receive, free of additional cost, a beautifully printed 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower, embodying 63 handsome illustrations.

MAKE THIS PROMPTNESS PRIZE YOURS BY ENTERING TODAY! IF YOU DO—YOU WILL WIN $3,500.00 IN CASH!

Be Wide Awake This Year!

The year 1937 will be the most important in the industrial history of America. Capital and labor are at each other's throats. Communism and Fascism are engaged in a titanic tug-of-war for control of our liberties, as Americans. "Wake Up and Watch" can well be our slogan during the coming months. Every American citizen should be at the listening post.

The "KNOW AMERICA" Contest will keep you well abreast of the times. No person can give thought to the 50 questions to be asked in this great competition without LEARNING AND THEN KNOWING what is going on in America.

Don't miss a single weekly issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Enter the Contest at once, so that each week your mind will be brought to focus on the really big questions facing our nation.

THEN — THERE ARE THE PRIZES, YOU KNOW!

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"

SOCIAL JUSTICE

ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Enter Early and You Can Win $3,500.00

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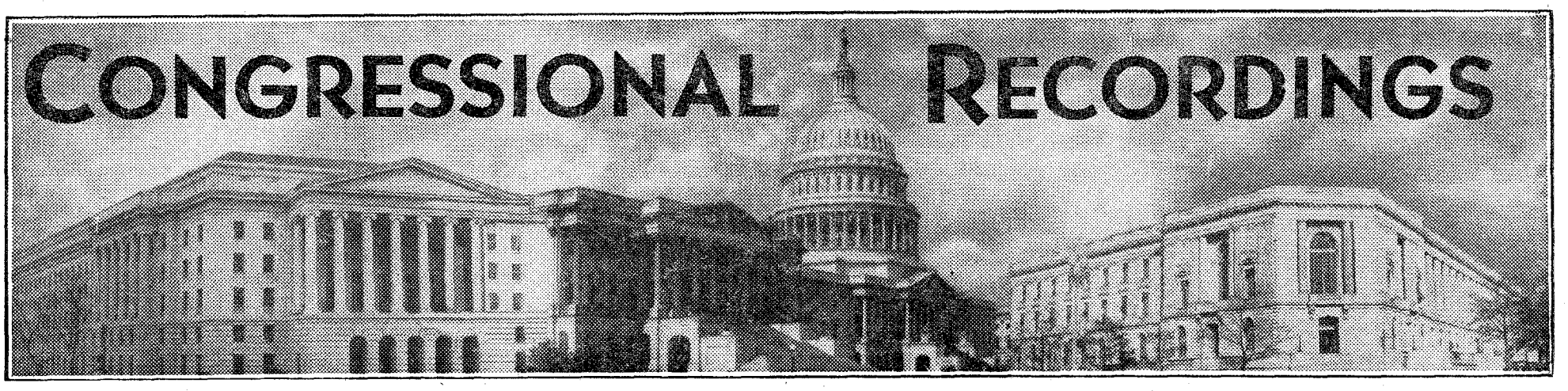


Government Spends Two Dollars For Every One That It Collects

Costs Altogether Equal Fourth of American Income

By Hon. Harry F. Byrd
Senator from Virginia

The federal government has extended its operations until one out of every 80 men, women and children in the United States is now on the regular national payroll and, naturally, is a supporter of legislation that has given him a job. In Washington city alone, there are 117,000 employes of the federal government—more than at any time—even at the peak of the World war.

In four years we have added 70,000 new employes at Washington alone. If we add to the 824,259 persons on the federal department payroll the number in the regular army, the navy, the marine corps, made permanent by the action of the senate, we have a grand total of 1,466,263!

Now add to this number of nearly 1,500,000 regular employes the 832,248 federal pensioners (not including old-age pensions) who receive regularly a check from the Federal Treasury, and then add the millions receiving relief.

To the federal employes, pensioners, and those on relief must be added the great army of employes of the states, cities and counties, estimated at about 3-million. **The total payroll of all federal, state and local employes in 1935 was $5,670,000,000, or 10 per cent of our national income!** Our total expenditure for all governments is estimated to be fully one-fourth of our national income. In other words, each laborer and worker in private business is working a day and a half each six-day week to pay taxes. He may not be conscious of this because many taxes are invisible, yet no man who earns or buys can escape paying a terrific penalty of tax contribution.

In 1930, the Federal and district governments paid in Washington alone for 17,142 telephones. In 1936, the number had increased to 32,882. Uncle Sam pays an annual rent bill of $25-million and spends many other millions building new buildings every year. **More new jobs have been created since 1933 than in the first century of the nation's existence, and even now we are adding at the rate of 100 new employes each day.**

In addition to the bureaucracy built up at Washington in the last four years, we have set up 48 miniature federal governments, one in every state in the Union. On March 1, 1933, the federal government leased 6,084 buildings or parts of buildings outside of Washington. From March 1, 1933 to July 1, 1936, the government built 664 new buildings outside of Washington at a cost of $239-million. Yet on July 1, 1936, notwithstanding the buildings constructed, we had leased buildings outside of Washington to the number of 11,842—twice as many—and today the number is greater.

The floor space of leased and government owned buildings outside of Washington is twice as much as it was four years ago. It is 102,319,199 square feet. The magnitude of this expansion is illustrated by the fact that, **outside of Washington, we lease or own space equivalent to 52 Empire State buildings or more than one Empire State building for each state in the Union.**

We may think we are not paying the bill, but we are.

For four years we have spent $14,000 of every minute of every day, including Sundays, by the federal government alone, and added $7,000 each minute to the public debt, as **we have spent $2 for every $1 of income.** Including all governments —state, local and federal — **we are spending $34,333 every minute of every day!**

For recovery and relief in the past six years we have expended the vast sum of $13,780,000,000 and now have pending before Congress another relief bill for the year beginning July 1, 1938, which if enacted will not result in a substantial reduction in the rate at which we have been spending.

The Secretary of Labor, Miss Perkins, recently announced that in March, 1937, we had 8,241,000 more employes in non-agricultural industries than in 1933. There are only 1-million less employed now than there were in the great boom year of 1929. If Miss Perkins is correct, and we add to this the re-employment in the industry of agriculture due to more prosperous conditions, we can reasonably assume that today we have at least 12-million more people employed than in 1933. Yet today we are spending more on relief than we spent in 1933.

For the period just prior to the World war in 1916 our total expenses of government were less than a billion dollars each year. **Today we pay nearly as much in interest as the total expenses were in 1916.**

It is true that the rights of the states have been vanishing for years. It is true that the states have bartered away much of their prestige and power for federal grants, but after all let us remember that **all the income the federal government has comes from 48 states.** We may think that we are getting a gift from the federal government when we receive a grant, but in fact, we are merely receiving something which we must pay back and **pay back seven-fold on account of the red tape and bureaucracy with which the funds are disbursed.**

When the people of America are faced with the imposition of taxes heavier than at any time in our history excepting the brief period of World war, above everything else we should strive for **an equalization of the tax burden.**

Yet in the issuance of government bonds we are offering to the rich of the country **a haven of refuge where they may invest their money in tax-free securities.** Today it is estimated that the total of tax-free securities in this country — local, state and national—is $55-billion. It is only natural that the well-to-do will seek investment of their funds in such tax-free securities and avoid in this way their fair contribution to excessive taxation which is inevitable.

Unemployment, Not 'Budget,' Is Our Concern

By Hon. Usher L. Burdick
Representative from North Dakota

There are more people out of employment today than there were three years ago. At this moment there are 11-million people out of jobs. The government agencies say 7-million. Mr. Hopkins says **7-million and that they always will be out of a job.** Now let us be fair. He is telling the truth. We have an unemployment problem on our hands.

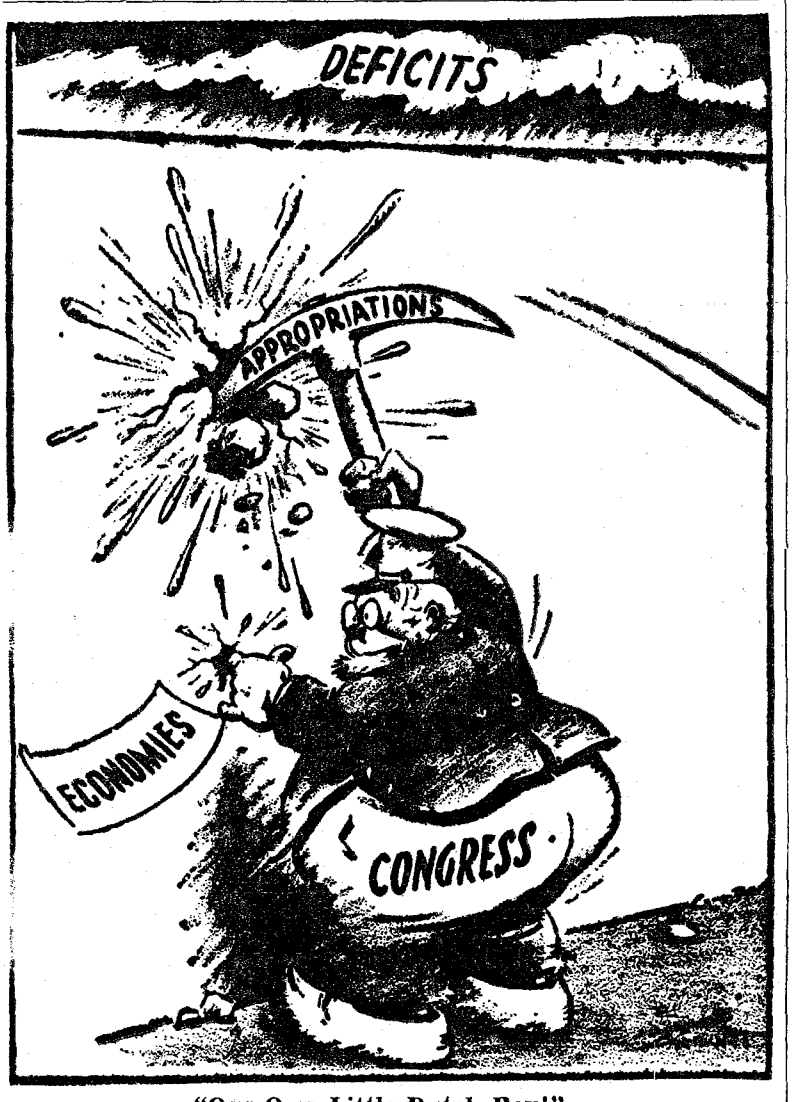
If there are 7-million permanently out of work, $666 a person would require $4,650,000,000 which should be appropriated. Did any of you ever try to eat and live on a budget? When you are hungry did you ever try a budget? Have you ever tried to sleep on a budget? When you wanted clothing did you ever try to cover yourself with a budget? We do not care about budgets now. We are more concerned with giving 7-million people a chance to eat and a chance to live in houses and be properly clothed.

We have not provided anywhere near the amount of money that will be required to carry on the relief program in this country for the next 12 months.

In eight states of the Union the drouth situation is worse than it has ever been before. In my section of the country it is the eighth straight year of drouth, and at least 200,000 people alone in my state of 680,000 will have to be given work. Congress cannot tell tomorrow what the relief situation will be, nor can it tell next week, or next month; and when we have this pittance of $1,500,000,000, it would be foolhardy to interfere with the administration of the amount of money that we are appropriating to meet a great relief situation.

Within the next six months you will find millions of people in this country looking for something to eat. You are foreclosing on them. You are driving 10,000 people into unemployment in North Dakota alone. You should get ready to furnish them work.

We do not ask you for any relief. We want a chance to work in this country. If during the 150 years of this government a system grew up which leaves 7-million out of a job, it is up to you to change the system.



"Our Own Little Dutch Boy!"
—Talburt for Scripps-Howard Syndicate

Publicity Robs Poor Of Relief

By Hon. R. B. Wigglesworth
Representative from Massachusetts

We are asked to appropriate funds for relief purposes aggregating $1,500,000,000 Those funds will be expended by numerous agencies of this government, if we can judge by past experience No one knows exactly what agencies will expend the money No one knows exactly how much any agency will be allocated out of the funds made available. The normal control over expenditure by the House Appropriations committee is entirely lacking.

This much is clear, however. In the present fiscal year the Resettlement Administration, for a staff of 33 persons, is expending about $75,000. The Works Progress Administration, for the same period, for a staff of 108 at home and in the field, is expending for salaries about $267,000, and for other obligations about $600,000. In other words, these two agencies are spending during the present fiscal year almost a million dollars for publicity purposes. I may add that this amount is in addition to printing and binding items for the two agencies, amounting to $1,346,000, and in addition also to an item of $120,000 for the Works Progress Administration for a mimeographing section of 47 persons.

No one here knows exactly what agencies are to spend the money carried by this bill. But one thing is certain. **Every dollar taken from the funds carried by this bill for the purpose of information service or publicity is a dollar which otherwise would be available for the relief of people in distress in these difficult times.**

Wants No More Discretionary Appropriations

By Hon. Earl C. Michener
Representative of Michigan

This practice of the Congress making appropriations to be spent at the discretion of the president has gone about far enough. The discretionary appropriations made by the Congress between the years 1789 and 1933 amounted to but $1,687,000,000 and covered 30 administrations, while the blank checks given the Roosevelt administration in 4 short years total $15,428,000,000.

Mr. Hopkins guesses that $1,500,000,000 is the amount actually needed for relief during the coming year, and the president transmits that guess to Congress. The subcommittee of the appropriations committee considering the bill is the only agency which has attempted to make any investigation as to the absolute necessities. The chairman of that subcommittee, has demonstrated that $1,000,000,000 and not $1,500,000,000,000 should be authorized for relief purposes.

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Abundant Life Calls for Abundant Protection; New Wealth Brings New Income

By Hon. Francis H. Case
Representative from South Dakota

The interstate commerce clause can protect the Boston shoemaker against low-wage shoes from Vermont and call them contraband, but who guards the workman's job against shoes made in Czecho Slovakia?

The interstate-commerce power may tell the American farmer his pork cannot go to market if the hogs are slopped before 8 o'clock in the morning, or if a 15 year old boy helps with the chores, but who will protect him against low priced hams from Poland, where no such standards exist?

The problem of recovery has many angles. Improvement calls for **an increase in the purchasing power of incomes.** Sound wage increases are those which result from increased production with consequent **reduction** in selling costs Recovery will be here when we have better wages based on the increased ability of industry to pay them.

Protection against unfair goods at home must be extended to provide protection from unfair goods coming in from foreign countries.

It is all very well to command American textile shops to pay better wages, but permitting Japanese goods to compete with those shops for American markets may destroy the industry and the job itself.

It is easy to say that Florida fruit and vegetables go into interstate commerce and must pay a certain wage and work men only so many hours a day, but Florida growers have a right to ask that their workmen be protected against unequal competition from Cuba. It sounds well to speak of a good-neighbor policy—we all want to be neighborly—but cattlemen find it hard to understand a treaty **that throws down the bars to beef products from the wide-open ranges of Argentine while we spend millions of dollars to stamp out the hoof-and-mouth disease in domestic herds.**

Should we make domestic production difficult while we import from abroad? Does that promote recovery? America's best market is her home market.

The abundant life is produced by abundant production.

The true American goal is not to bring all life down to a low standard, but to raise all life to a higher standard. To do that we must increase the national income And to increase national income we must increase the production of new wealth. Tying up the country's working capital in government bonds, putting all jobs in a sack that can be opened only by political pull, won't do it.

We need more free jobs in America if we are to have a free people. By free jobs I mean **jobs that a man can get and keep on his own merit.** By a free people I mean a **people who can live without fear.**

"The Roundup"

—Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor

Why Not the Tax-Grabbers, Too?

Lewis Says He Wants to Help Worker, Then Takes Jobs Away

While Congress Tries to Care For Unemployed, C.I.O. Creates More Jobless

By Hon. Clare E. Hoffman
Representative from Michigan

During the days while we were considering the authorization of $1,500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for relief and to give work; while men were endangering their health by swimming the river at Warren, Ohio, in an attempt to evade picket lines and get to the jobs they already had; while Lewis' organizer, Hugh Thompson, was announcing that 3,000 men would swell the picket lines at Buffalo; while Chicago police were engaged in an attempt to turn back a thousand marching men who sought to deprive the workers in that district of their jobs; while another thousand C. I. O. members were marching from Indiana Harbor to assist in that effort—Lewis directs a hundred thousand men employed by the independent steel companies to cease work—all this while the workers' money is being used to create jobs, by Lewis' direction hundreds of thousands of men are ceasing work—and all because three independent steel companies will not sign a written agreement giving Lewis control over the men who work in their plants.

When a day, set apart for the worship of the One who gave us life, was drawing to a close, the C. I. O. brought death to Chicago. On the western shore of Lake Michigan men who wanted to work were toiling at the tasks which enabled them to provide for their families. Nearby, members of the C. I. O. resolved to force these workers from their tasks, to close the plant, compel the employer to submit to a written agreement, to be followed by the closed shop and the check-off.

They armed themselves with knives, pieces of pipe, clubs, bricks, stones—some say with firearms—and more than a thousand set out on the fourth massed attempt to accomplish their purpose even though blood be shed, lives be taken. Using "red" tactics, they put their women in the forefront and hid behind their skirts.

Finding Chicago police in their way, they refused to halt when commanded, and charged the police. Lawless force and violence met legal force, and in a few moments four lay dead and more than a hundred were seriously wounded.

These men died—**they were led to their death** — and others were maimed and injured **because of the false teachings of John L. Lewis and his "red" agitators,** which they must have known would result in the death of someone.

Lewis claims to be acting in behalf of the worker. He, those supporting him, and Madame Perkins, prate about "human rights," as distinguished from "property rights," yet Lewis, with the sanction of Madame Perkins, who attempted to justify his sit-down tactics, with his "flying squadrons" who, **were they acting in behalf of employers, would be termed "thugs," dispossessed 126,000 workers of their jobs,** withheld those jobs for more than 40 days. Hypocrisy more flagrant was never uttered.

In the General Motors first strike at Flint, which ran for 42 days, there was a loss in wages alone of more than a million dollars a day. The loss to stockholders, dealers, garage owners, and workers in garages throughout the country amounted to other hundreds of millions.

It deprived something like a hundred thousand men of their jobs for more than 40 days. It deprived men of the money which they needed to make payment upon their current obligations.

In the Chrysler strike at Detroit the loss was more than $10-million in wages, the loss to retail merchants of Detroit and vicinity $6-million, the loss to wholesalers $7,750,000.

In the Packard strike the wage increase was 3 cents an hour, and when an organizer was asked why he did not insist upon the men's demand for a 10 cent increase he replied: "We could not get it," an indication that in the end there will be a limit to the amount of increases.

Its price to industry **for the favor of permitting it to employ the members who join will be as high as** the gross income of the business will warrant.

If those in control of C. I. O. overestimate this ability, as they already have on several occasions, the result will be **the closing of the industry, the loss of their jobs to the workers.**

In proof of this, witness the strikes on the west coast, which resulted in the loss of a large part of the Chinese market worth millions of dollars a year, and which **we had held for more than a hundred years.** Here is a striking illustration of one of the evils of this system.

Witness the closing of the Yale-Towne Lock Co. and of another concern there (Detroit) which simply closed their plants and went out of business.

The worker has changed bosses. For the man who was interested in his welfare, at least to the extent of seeing that he was well fed, clothed, and housed and immeasurably content, **he has now substituted one who bargains and sells the toil of workers, to promote his own lust for power.**

More Debt and Taxation Can't Bring Economy

By Hon. Harold Knutson
Representative from Minnesota

It is entirely un-American to continue a system of wasteful spending which delivers unborn generations into a bondage of taxation for which there is no escape except by death or human drudgery. The road to economy cannot be paved or smoothed with debts and taxation.

Shorter hours and increased wages can operate in an economy where millions are unemployed **only to lower the standard of living for many and make for decreased economic security** for those who depend for their livelihood on accumulated savings from more prosperous days.

Any added burden of taxes placed on the employers of workers in industry, necessitated through new social legislation, **will be reflected in decreased opportunity** for income for those in the service trades, for taxes and governmental costs must of necessity come before voluntary wage increases which are most improbable with the present reservoir of employables, millions in number, clamoring for jobs.

New Taxes Make People Afraid Of Investment

By Hon. Fred L. Crawford
Representative from Michigan

In 1932 we had a national income of approximately $39-billion. We had a federal tax debt of around $19-billion.

In 1937 we hope to have a national income of roughly $70-billion, and we have a national debt of between $36 and $40-billions. The national income doubles and the national debt goes up with it. The end of that is economic suicide and there is no escape from it.

Look at the Federal Reserve Bulletin today and you will find deposits in our banks of between $51 and $52-billion. Why are these deposits there? **Because people are afraid to go out and venture in private industry.** They never know what this House and the other body (Senate) will do in the way of punitive legislation.

When you go out and spend dollar exchange, which must come back through taxation, the dollars thus expended and the labor thus performed have no exchange value. Tax the people to raise a billion dollars to hire people to sit on the side of the road and count gravel, if you please. Has the counting of gravel any exchange value? Not at all but it is employment.

Why do not the people of this country utilize the $51-billion that are in our banks in the form of deposits and largely created by government deficits? Why do we have to tax and spend and create deficits, and mortgage the future of your child and my child, and the young people who come in and out of these galleries every day? What did the young Germans do? They served notice on the world that they would not pay their debts. **I can almost visualize our sons serving notice on this country a few years from now that they will not contribute to the payment of the debt we are now building up.**

Our people are not using their deposits because of fear. The banker does not make a loan, because he wants to remain liquid. Why does he want to remain liquid? He does not know how his portfolio is going to be criticized. It is fear all the way up. We build up these excess reserves, and then our Federal Reserve Board increases the reserves to prevent inflation, at the time the government issues another billion dollars of promises to pay.

Government Should Cease Being Granary

By Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis
Senator from Illinois

The time has come when this government must get back to the foundation principles of its existence, and to some degree carry out and fulfill the orders of its own destiny. If it is the purpose to convert the government of the United States into a mere granary for the supply of all wants of mankind without regard to whence they come, regardless of whether the citizenry toil or spin, whether they labor or decline all industry, we will begin upon a course that will mean, first, **the paralysis of all initiative of all business;** then **all manufacturing will cease,** because it will be realized that whatever is produced is to be consumed by government, instead of accruing to the benefit of those who own the property, and justly distributed in wages to the toilers.

We have reached the point when the expenditure of billions of money should be an announcement to the public that **we have done all we can do for relief,** and to the full limit of our Treasury. That hereafter there should not be any demand upon the government save and except on behalf of those who are so distressed that they are unable to toil or, where proof can be adduced, that they are unable to obtain work.

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Can a Christian Labor

New Workers' Movement Based on Co-operation of Labor and Capital

ON BEING challenged to point out the way for local action among the former members of the National Union for Social Justice, Father Coughlin published in last week's edition of this paper an action program of 16 points based entirely upon the 16 principles of social justice.

The first and most necessary social justice action **is to establish a labor union upon Christian principles led by persons who believe in the application of Christianity to our social ills.**

Already in Michigan this first point in the action program is under way. A Workers Council for Social Justice is in the process of formation among the workers in the automotive industry.

The following manifesto, based upon Christian doctrine, has been accepted by the laymen who are leading this movement.

"The undersigned workers hereby propose to their fellow workers a new kind of labor union based upon the Christian principles of social justice:

"1. **We believe that capital cannot do without labor and that labor cannot do without capital.**

"2. We believe that the laborer today is treated as a chattel. We believe that the manufacturer who pays annually for the care of his lands and buildings, his tool and machine equipment, his plant and inventory can no longer expect to hire labor on a day to day or hour to hour basis.

"3. We believe labor's wage should be the first charge against production in the budget of a manufacturer and that **the wage of labor should be a living, annual wage**, sufficient to support a family in frugal comfort.

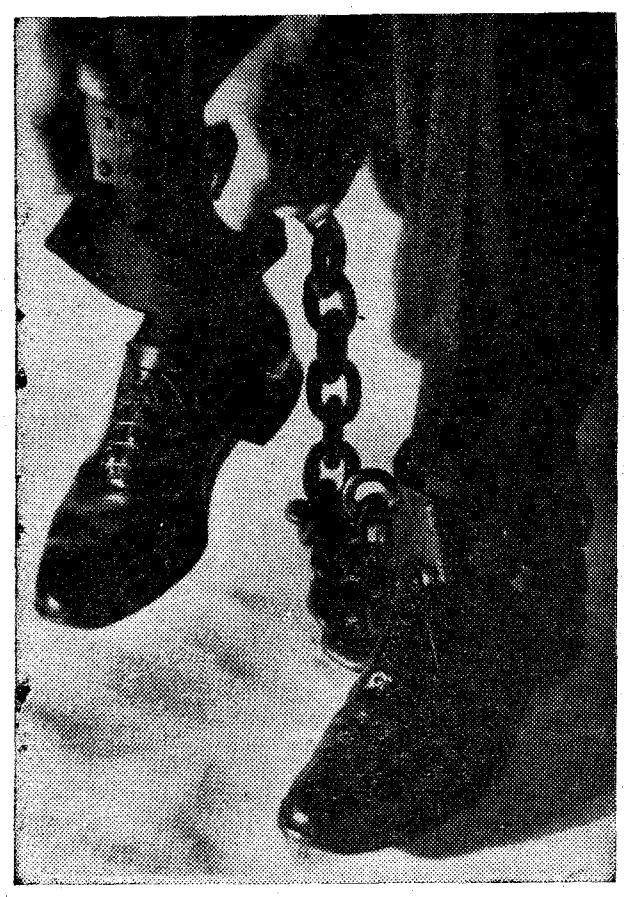
"4. We believe that genius in design, in engineering and in manufacturing produces things, motor cars for example, which come from an assembly line beautified and ennobled while men, who labor on these things, slink out of the modern factory, debased and degraded.

"5. We believe America to be a land of abundance in natural resources, in agricultural production, in the products of forests and the fisheries. We believe America leads all other nations in her transportation and communication facilities and in her productive capacities.

"6. We believe a just share in this wealth of America is denied labor, as wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few who are separated from an immense propertyless wage earning class by a wide and deep chasm.

"7. We believe that in a few instances wealth is concentrated into the hands of the few by means of inordinate profits and in general wealth is concentrated by means of excessive interest charges.

"8. We believe that the worker is the victim on the one hand of wages insufficient to support his family in the decency to which the nation's wealth entitles him. On the other hand, we believe the workingman is the victim of excessive prices for the necessities of life. Excessive taxation on food, clothing and homes, excessive transportation and communication costs, excessive charges for coal, gas and electricity and, finally, usurious interest in financing the debts he is bound to incur place unbearable burdens on the backs of the worker. If he buys a home, a car, a household utility or is compelled to borrow



Labor No Longer a Chattel

money from the damnable personal finance companies, lobbies in every state capital permit usurers to charge from 36 per cent per annum to 42 per cent per annum on these loans to the poor, while the "legal rate" is 6 or 7 per centum and the Wall Street rate 1 per cent per annum.

"9. **We believe that the family of every worker should be housed in its own home**, built honestly with speculative real estate profit removed and financed at 1½ per cent per annum interest.

"10. We believe that the exploitation in industry of women and children should be abolished. We believe in a living wage which will provide through a system of savings the economic independence of the aged.

"11. We believe that the savings of the workingman under the annual, living wage should be entrusted to newly formed mutual savings banks organized by labor, with the surplus funds invested in workingmen's homes at low rates of interest. Today there are few who can save and their savings are invested largely in the present great banks of our industrial centers which banks are merely the partners of big business in the exploitation of the laboring man.

"12. We believe that all labor should organize. **We commend all that has been done for the good of labor by labor organizations** in the past and without malice toward any present form of labor organization we simply lay before the workers this program of a new kind of union. Theirs is the free choice, to accept it or reject it.

"13. We believe that all labor should not only organize but that the chief object of organization is that it bargain collectively with capital through representatives of labor's own choosing.

14. We believe that in its organization and in its collective bargaining strength labor must recognize its responsibilities. Specifically we mention the following:

"(a) The right of ownership of private property must be recognized.

Action Program fo

1. To work for the unionization of l bor and agriculture on a Christian basi

2. To improve state and local gover ment along the pattern of our constitutio al democracy.

3. To practice the principles of t brotherhood of man under the principle the fatherhood of God and to profess bo by word and by deed the divinity of Jes Christ.

4. To cherish an educational syste free from the errors of radicalism and fa ism.

5. To restore the ideals of the Christi family in a society now sadly debased yellow journalism, pornographic literatur lewd entertainment and atheistic intelle tualism all of which are cesspool breede of flagrant crime.

6. To support the principles of Ame ican nationality against the hostile her sies of imperialism, Fascism, Naziism, Com munism and internationalism.

7. To oppose the spirit of the regime tation of our children, our fellow laborer our farmers and our aged whether suc regimentation origintes from self-a pointed groups of exploiters or from t government itself.

8. To insist in season and out of se son that tender childhood, sacred mothe hood and blessed old age be protecte against the ruthless exploitation of greedy industrial system which at one tim exacts from them the bloody coin of tri ute and at another imposes upon them t sordid stigma of institutionalism.

9. To persuade and convince indust that the laborer is not a chattel to be use or discarded at will but rather is a broth er of Christ entitled to a living, annu wage in this land of abundance.

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Union Be Established?

ocial Justice Councils

10. To promote the doctrine of stewardship among the managers of the invested corporate funds of America to the end that these funds be administered not at the caprice of the management but for the common good of all on the principle that mere ownership does not permit an individual or corporation to place the sanctity of property rights over those of human rights.

11. To abolish usury in the issuance of the nation's money and to establish a legal rate of interest of 1½ per centum to be applied on all debts public and private including home owners' loans, farm loans, bank loans, new construction loans, motor car loans, household utility loans, refinancing loans, pawnbroker loans, personal financial loans, land contracts and mortgages.

12. To establish and render operative a just system of taxation which will shift the burden from the necessities of life to both the income and wealth of individuals and corporations; to exempt from taxation all levies on food, on clothing and on the first $.... valuation on homes and farms.

13. To obtain fair rates of heat, power, light, transportation and communication from the public utility corporations.

14. To demand of government the protection of independent business against the growing encroachment of banker-controlled monopolies.

15. To oppose the intrusion of government in the fields of private enterprise thereby preventing the competition by government with the citizen who supports it.

16. To devise ways and means in keeping with Christian charity and justice for protecting the poor on the theory that the rich have ample means with which to defend themselves.

"(b) The right of capital to a just return on its investment must be recognized.

"(c) The right of any manufacturer to a fair competitive field must be recognized.

"(d) Unfair practice codes for the protection of employers must be met by unyielding and legal opposition by labor and just codes for labor. Labor cannot do without capital nor can capital do without labor.

"(e) Industry must meet labor on equal bargaining terms with management. Industry today is incorporated and financially responsible for the proven acts of its agents. Labor must incorporate and become financially responsible for the proven acts of its agents.

"(f) Labor must publish its organization income and its expense statements in clearly understood financial statements issued at regular periods.

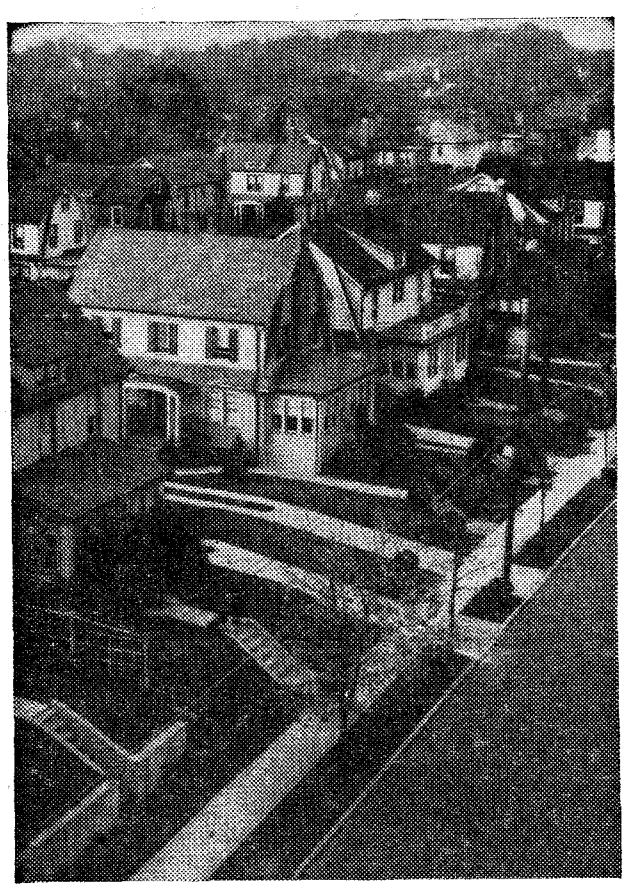
"15. We believe that industry must co-operate now as it never dreamed of co-operating with labor:

"(a) It is the duty of industry with its tremendous power **to pass on to labor its knowledge of mass buying power to cut the frightful costs of food, of clothing and of homes.** Labor is left alone and abandoned in this field of consumer buying.

"(b) It is the duty of industry **to aid in the establishment of new mutual savings banks,** for example, and divorce itself from its present banking affiliates which are the enemies of all labor.

"(c) It is the duty of industry **to co-operate with labor against the extortion of usurers** instead of setting up their own usurious loan companies which finance the products industry sells to labor.

"(d) It is the duty of industry **to break the hold the usurer has on the worker** whether that usurer be represented by the pawn shop, the personal finance company or the small loan broker. Industry can direct its powerful lobbies to wipe out the so-called 'small loan laws' from statute books.



"Workers' Homes Financed at 1½ Per Cent Interest

"We, therefore, the undersigned have this day applied for incorporation under the laws of the State of Michigan as a labor organization under the name and style of the **'Workers Council for Social Justice.'"**

The objectives of the Workers Council for Social Justice, as far as the first point in the action program is concerned, deals with

(a) an annual wage;

(b) co-operation between capital and labor;

(c) co-operative buying for labor;

(d) reduction in rents and in prices paid for the necessities and conveniences of life;

Worker's Council Puts First Principle of Social Justice Program into Action

(e) reduction in interest charges;

(f) abolition of unnecessary middlemen's profits in the construction of homes:

(g) the extirpation of usury.

Unquestionably thousands of persons will join the Workers Council for Social Justice in Michigan.

Self-constituted officers — not elected and in nowise political—are being set up.

The dues are 25 cents for initiation and 25 cents a month for the conduct of the business of the organization.

Appended to this publicity the Workers Council for Social Justice in Michigan had the following comments:

"Three dollars ($3.00)a year from 50,000 workers means a potential income of $150,000 which we pledge to use in every lawful and legitimate manner to win for labor the annual wage, the reduction of unjust taxation, the lowering of living costs, the freedom from usurious interest rates, a share in the profits of production and a more just share in the nation's wealth.

"Because we believe that capital cannot do without labor or labor without capital, we solicit not only the co-operation of labor, but also that of the motor car corporations in the same spirit as that expressed by Abraham Lincoln, when he said: 'No question is ever settled until it is setled right.'

"The labor question will not be settled by arraying class against class.

"The most momentous problem of the hour can be settled only by the honest, earnest and sincere co-operation of capital and labor.

"With the same freedom which Mr. Henry Ford once established a small business, so we, situated as he once was, out of the ranks of labor, desire to establish this our business — the business of forming a workers' union to win for labor, through co-opera tion, its just share of the fruits of production.

"We solicit the membership of every automotive workingman and the co-operation of the motor car corporations."

The encyclical **"Quadragesimo Anno"** instructs ministers of religion to assist in the formation of labor unions and commends them for any activity expended on such a program.

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Social Justice Study Clubs Welcome New Action Program

Crusaders for social justice, from one end of America to the other, should be inspired to new zeal by the contents of this week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

In Father Coughlin's concluding letter to the clergy, in last week's edition, and again this week in the announced program for Social Justice Workers Councils, there is presented a concrete plan of action. Here is something for Social Justice clubs to do.

Read the letter in the adjoining column from a Social Justice crusader in Pennsylvania. His letter, with scores in a similar vein, presented a challenge which the program for Social Justice Councials hopes to meet.

Meanwhile, Social Justice Study clubs in every part of the country have been carrying on their study of the 16 principles and their active promotion of the paper's circulation.

Parties Are Aid To Radio Fund

Grateful acknowledgment is made of a contribution of $300 forwarded to the Radio League of the Little Flower by a group of earnest women of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who got up a dance. "We had such a large crowd that our hall was too small," their letter reported, adding, "Believe me they all enjoyed themselves. They were in the best of spirits and had a wonderful time."

In the same mail was an inspiring letter from the **Clifton Study Club of Cleveland, Ohio,** enclosing a contribution of $105 which represents the receipts of a party. A year's subscription of SOCIAL JUSTICE was presented and all attending the party were recruited as subscribers. The Cleveland worker's letter reports:

"Personally I contacted about 75 people and there was not one who was not in sympathy with you and your cause. **There are 15 members in our club.** We have no officers. At each meeting we ask where the next meeting will be held. We have 74 cents in the treasury. I never saw more willingness and perfect harmony than I did in working for this party."

A contribution of $36 was also sent from a card party given by several members of the former New York state unit No. 24 in the 39th congressional district.

Rochester Plans Trip to Detroit

A Social Justice Study Club organized in the northeast section of Rochester, N. Y., devoted its meeting to completing plans for a card party, proceeds of which were to be forwarded to Royal Oak. The members also completed plans for the New York day pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Little Flower on June 20.

The **Winthrop, Mass., Social Justice Club** meets monthly in a combined business and social session. The distribution and sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE is the chief outlet for their zeal. The local distributor has increased his weekly order, and the club buys unsold copies for sample distribution and promotion of new readers.

The **Pope Pius XI Study Club of Mount Vernon, N. Y.,** invites all interested persons in the vicinity of Westchester county and the Bronx, to attend the regular weekly meetings which are held every Thursday at 8:30 p. m. in the auditorium of Our Lady of Mount Carmel school, South Tenth avenue and First street.

The **Beachview Social Justice Forum of Brooklyn, N. Y.,** is composed largely of loyal members of what was formerly unit 15, eighth New York district, N. U. S. J., and is, as its president writes: "just one more spoke in the wheel of social justice which, we pray, may keep on turning with increasing momentum." Requirements for membership in the Forum are American citizenship and subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE. The forum meets once each month in the basement of the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, which is placed at the disposal of the group by the pastor, Rev. Thomas F. Carroll, to whom the membership expresses gratitude.

A complete stock of back numbers of SOCIAL JUSTICE from the first issue can be had from Edward Rogers, 422 North Leamington avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Social Justice Councils Offer Laborers "a Place to Go"

Dear Father Coughlin:

I have read with great interest the May 24 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. I think your "Letter to the Clergy" the greatest brief article on labor I have ever read and I have been reading such articles for a half century, much of the time taking an active part in labor discussions.

This letter is to make a suggestion to the laborer who joined the C. I. O. because he felt he had no where else to go. We have recently had C. I. O. and A. F. of L. agitators trying to organize the plant in which I am employed. They have tried by all sorts of false statements to set the workmen against the company. This agitation in this plant and what I read confirms my previous statement that **there is no labor question as such. The question is that of social justice of which wages and employment are but a part.**

Hence the place for that workman to go, instead of joining the C. I. O., is to a Social Justice Study Club, or a club of some other name, that is committed to a study of these questions in a nonpartisan and nonpropaganda way. He should take an active part in such a club and get others to do likewise so that these clubs will not only inform their members and make them able to understand present issues, but also develop an acquaintance among those like minded that will lead to unselfish leadership and a united action to secure justice for all.

The problem at this time is the stirring of the better class of workers to united action against the most self-seeking type of agitators that have ever disgraced a labor movement. If the working people could but read human character they would refuse to have anything to do with such persons as they have on their faces the marks of the self-seeking deceiver. The leader in the A. F. of L. meeting held here was the most extreme type of sleek, unprincipled self-seeking mentality that I have ever observed in a public gathering.

The way to defeat this highly organized campaign to put self-seeking persons in control of both labor and the state is to organize nonpropaganda clubs and develop an honest unselfish leadership that will strive for justice to all. Sitting at home and listening to the radio or reading does not develop leadership however informative such instruction may be. **Only by taking an active part in a gathering with others can the working people become able to defend themselves against those who would use them as pawns.** Such organizations should be developed with all possible speed.

Sincerely yours,
Frank Henry Selden.
Lundys Lane, Pa.

New Program of Action for the National Union

(Continued from Page 1)

every neighborhood throughout the United States.

It is necessary to repeat that the National Union, while approving the philosophy of the **"Workers Council for Social Justice No. 1,"** now being established at the Ford Motor Corporation, does not approve necessarily of its officers, its counsellors and its methods. Events and American public opinion must either approve or disapprove of them.

It is necessary for all those Christians who wish to participate in this action program to busy themselves immediately in forming "Social Justice Councils." The head of a "Social Justice Council" shall be known as a "moderator." In nowise should he or she be regarded as an elected officer. There are no dues or initiation fees for "Social Justice Councils.' ' If these groups wish to make contributions to Father Coughlin for the conduct of the national broadcast, they may do so voluntarily.

In conclusion, the complete organization is summarized as follows:

1. "Social Justice Councils" (unincorporated and non-officered), composed of Christians, Catholic and Protestant, living in any given neighborhood.

2. **"Workers Councils for Social Justice,"** composed of workers in any given factory or industry or plant or profession or trade, etc. While the **"Workers Council for Social Justice"** will be incorporated, nevertheless, its supporters, composed of the workmen themselves, will not be incorporated.

3. The National Union for Social Justice (incorporated): To this parent organization all "Social Justice Councils" are affiliated.

Many Seek Information on Sunday Trips to Shrine

Social Justice organizations are urged to co-operate in making the summer tours and pilgrimages to the Shrine of the Little Flower a success. Already the interest shown in these dedication days is edifying.

Beautiful programs have been arranged to assure the visitors an interesting and happy time.

Visitors to the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich., on the occasion of these official summer tours, will be welcomed by Father Coughlin.

Each group will arrive in Royal Oak in time for the opening ceremonies at 10 a. m. The dignity and sublimity of a solemn high mass, with a vested double choir chanting the mass and singing hymns, will be provided for each Sunday.

Father Coughlin To Preach Sermon

Father Coughlin will deliver the sermon and will also explain the symbolism of the church itself.

An organ recital on the new four-manual Kilgen organ, largest church organ in America, will follow. Afterwards there will be opportunity to visit the reliquary where tourists may behold the charred wood beams and the statue of the Little Flower saved from the fire which destroyed the famous Little Shrine. At 2 p. m. the stone of that state in whose honor the day is dedicated will be blessed.

Rival Cities Vie For Tour Showing

From reports received, there is going to be a close race between three Ohio cities to see which one will have the largest group of visitors at the Shrine.

Buffalo and Syracuse, and other New York cities as far east as Albany were planning to take part on June 20.

July 4 will be New England day at the Shrine and all the towns, cities and villages of the eastern seaboard will be looking toward Royal Oak on that day. Large groups of New England folk have already made known their intention of visiting the Shrine on Independence Day. Boston and Providence, Salem and Norwalk, will be strongly represented.

The following notices have been printed as an aid to those who desire information concerning trips to the Shrine:

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Buffalo Day

Mr. Edward A. Quinn, 5626 Sixth Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin, is conducting a tour to the Shrine in connection with the New York Central Railroad. The date is August 22, 1937.

Mr. J. J. Burns, 700 Marquette Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota, is conducting a tour to the Shrine on August 22, 1937.

Mr. Harry M. Bloemker, 1225 Kitch Street, Fort Wayne, Phone, A. 87331; Joseph F. Smith, 127 E. Leith Street, Fort Wayne, Phone H. 76635; and Mary J. Leach, 55 South Tremont Avenue, Indianapolis, are organizing the Indiana tour.

Cleveland Day at--
Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.
AUGUST 8, 1937
Official Tour Sponsored by Social Justice Publishing Company
Round Trip Fare, $6.95
Including Sightseeing Trip to Shrine, Luncheon and Dinner
New York Central Railroad Phone Prospect 5000

Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, Delaware
Official Tour to Shrine of the Little Flower
JULY 18, 1937
Low Fare, Only $14.00, Round Trip

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Broad and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please make reservation for ( ) on your special train to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Mail This Coupon Immediately

New England Day at Shrine of the Little Flower
JULY 4, 1937

For Travel Information Apply To:
Mr. E. E. Pierce
Assistant General Passenger Agent
Boston and Albany Railroad, Room 357
South Station, Boston, Mass.

Will you kindly send me particulars about the special tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich. on July 4.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Mail This Coupon Immediately

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World's War Plans Create Jobs

'Prosperity' Is Based on Destruction

By Justin Soval

Europe is feverishly manufacturing guns, battleships, and airplanes.

To continue the armaments race means, almost certainly, eventual war. To discontinue the building of armaments means absolute and immediate depression.

Throughout Europe, between 5 and 7 million men are earning their livelihood by activities which are directly concerned with the preparation for war.

Since Fascist armaments have begun to grow, for instance, one Italian factory, which formerly manufactured automobiles and employed, at peak production, 15,000 men, now manufactures tanks, trucks and airplanes and requires the employment of 75,000 men.

Arms Production Provides Jobs

Since the accelerated building of battleships has gotten under way in England, the demand of the ship yards for skilled and unskilled laborers has approximately tripled.

Russia has increased its production of airplanes more than five times during the last six years, and thus, drawn thousands of workers into the war business.

The increase in production of German munitions factories has been so greatly accelerated, since the ascendency of Hitler, as to be literally incalculable in percentages. It is certain that arming is now a basic German industry.

France, while embarrassed by budgetary problems, has been able to keep abreast of the world arms pace by nationalizing important industrial units—and thus giving socialistic employment to hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who would otherwise be unemployed.

In Czecho Slovakia the great munitions plants are running at top speed to provision the "tinder box of Europe" and to fill thousands upon thousands of dinner-pails.

Enlistment Also Cuts Jobless

Thus the business of getting ready for war has become a transitory boon to the unemployed and the dolesters of Europe.

As the armaments have grown, on the other hand, so too have grown the standing armies of Europe, taking several million more men out of the bread-lines.

In other words, millions of the common men of Europe have a personal, intimate reason to be pleased with the destruction-bent major program of all the great powers.

Only in that light can the greatest seeming contradiction of history be rationalized.

Human nature is again taking the path of least resistance.

Process Brings the Masses in Line

Meanwhile, the course of the world is being warped more and more toward a socialistic order, dominated by powerful international overlords.

To support armaments, the magnitude of which the world never before dreamed, the European nations are taxing their productive populations to the very bone.

(Producers, superior people, those who know how to get things done, oppose the leveling process of socialization. So they must be destroyed. Taxation to the point of confiscation is the surest way to destroy them.)

The wealth that is taken away from the producers through taxation is spread among the workers in wages earned for helping to build cannon and submarines and bombers.

Internationalists Reap the Profit

The wages thus dispensed, however, do not revitalize production and help to perpetuate the worker's job, for he cannot buy the product of his labor. Thus productive capital is drained from productive industry and poured into the coffers of the international bankers. **They are the only ones who profit by the building of the machinery of destruction.**

The international bankers own the munitions plants to which, during the past few years the European peoples, through their governments, have paid billions of dollars and will, in the next few years, pay at least $25-billions more.

Even the people of the United States, protected as they think they are by a formal declaration of neutrality and an act of Congress which outlaws loans to defaulting debtor nations, are paying to enrich the international financiers who control the world's munitions industry.

U. S. Taxpayers Share the Burden

Every American, who can think straight and has the initiative to do the thinking, knows that we free Americans are pouring billions into the "reservoir which has no outlet."

Here is how we are paying, in spite of laws and in spite of Congress:

1. We are paying taxes to compensate for $20-billions which we loaned to European nations and which through cancellation and repudiation is lost to us.

2. We are paying $35 an ounce for European gold which, had not the New Deal put a premium price upon it, would still be in the bowels of the earth or adorning the persons of millions of Europeans.

3. We have been supporting a market in industrial stocks and commodities on which the Europeans used their gold winnings to speculate and win $5-to-$7-billions at the expense of American investors.

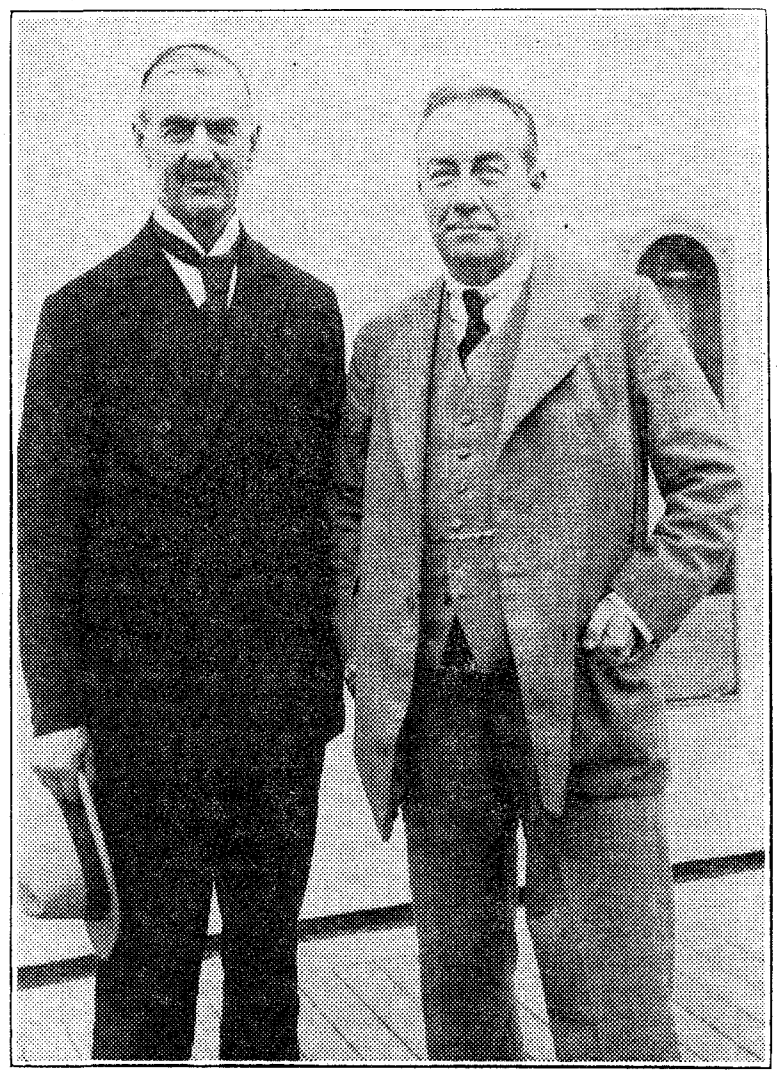
No one knows exactly how many billions the American people have poured into European armaments and thereby into the coffers of the international bankers. It will be more clearly known when the secret manipulations by the Treasury Department of the $2-billion gold stabilization fund are revealed.

Taxation is turning the world from production to destruction, from progress to retrogression, from distributed wealth enriching the people to concentrated wealth enriching the international bankers.

The people are being impoverished into the leveled-off-equality of Socialism (or Communism); the bankers, who are growing richer and therefore more powerful politically, are entrenching themselves as the overlords of a socialized world.

And it is all because the politicians of Europe (aided by the stupidity and connivance of American politicians) have led their people into the cross-fire of fate—where to arm is to be destroyed and not to arm is to be plunged into economic prostration.

Keep England Conservative



Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, with his predecessor Stanley Baldwin, whom he succeeds as head of cabinet of 20 Conservatives, five Liberals and two Laborites. Baldwin's administration will be historic as marking the forced abdication of Edward VIII as King of England.

Neville Chamberlain Heads Conservative British Cabinet

By the Foreign Editor

With the retirement of former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain. The new cabinet is made up of 20 Conservative members, five National Liberals and two National Laborites. The new cabinet follows:

Prime Minister: Neville Chamberlain, 68 years old, Conservative.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Sir John Simon, 64, National Liberal, succeeding Chamberlain.

Lord President of the Council: Viscount Halifax, 56, Conservative, succeeding J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Lord Chancellor: Viscount Hailsham, 65, Conservative, reappointed.

Home Affairs: Sir Samuel Hoare, 57, Conservative, succeeding Simon.

Foreign Affairs: Sir Anthony Eden, 41, Conservative, reappointed.

Lord Privy Seal: Earl de la Warr, 38, National Laborite, succeeding Halifax.

Dominions: Malcolm MacDonald, son of J. Ramsay, 36, National Laborite, reappointed.

India: Marquess of Zetland, 63, Conservative, reappointed.

Colonies: William Ormsby-Gore, 52, Conservative, reappointed.

Defense Co-ordination: Sir Thomas Inskip, 61, Conservative, reappointed.

First Lord of the Admiralty: Alfred Duff Cooper, 47, Conservative, succeeding Hoare.

War: Leslie Hore-Belisha, 44, National Liberal, succeeding Duff Cooper.

Air: Viscount Swinton, 53, Conservative, reappointed.

Scotland: Walter E. Elliot, Conservative, reappointed.

President of the Board of Trade: Oliver Stanley, 41, Conservative, succeeding Walter Runciman, retired to be made a Viscount.

Agriculture: William S. Morrison, 44, Conservative, reappointed.

Education: Earl Stanhope, 58, Conservative, succeeding Stanley.

Health: Sir Kingsley Wood, 56, Conservative, reappointed.

Labor: Ernest Brown, 57, National Liberal, reappointed.

Transportation: Leslie Burgin, 51, National Liberal, succeeding Hore-Belisha.

Pensions: Herwald Ramsbortham, Conservative, reappointed.

First Commissioner of Works: Sir Phillip Sassoon, 50, Conservative, succeeding Earl Stanhope.

Attorney-General: Sir Donald B. Somerveil, 49, Conservative, reappointed.

Solicitor General: Sir Terence O'Connor, 46, Conservative, reappointed.

Postmaster General: George C. Tryon, 66, Conservative, reappointed.

Paymaster General: Major General Sir Robert Hutchison, 65, National Liberal, reappointed.

Neville Chamberlain is a step-son of Joseph Chamberlain, the famous prime minister of the '80's and a half-brother of Sir Austin Chamberlain of World war memory. He did not hold any national political office until he was 47 years old. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1923 and then was Minister of Health for five years. He was reappointed chancellor again in 1931 and his most recent task was the reshaping of the British financial policy to prepare for the ambitious $7½-billion rearmament program now under way.

Chamberlain is austere in comparison with Baldwin, who always maintained a middle-of-the-road policy, except in the recent abdication crises. The new prime minister does not enjoy golf nor similar companionable games, but refers to fish in solitude at some quiet stream.

When the new prime minister entered the House of Commons, he was given a rousing welcome, even by members of the opposition. This was just British decorum, however—like a couple of boxers shaking hands before trying to kill each other.

Sir Stanford Cripps, extreme Laborite leader, threw down the gauntlet immediately, however, by characterizing the new cabinet leader as a "cold and inhuman servant of the capitalist interests."

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

ATHENS, GREECE.—"The Greeks have a word for it." General John Metaxas has assured his subjects not to worry. On the back of all envelopes of incoming mail, the following slogan is stamped: **"Sleep quietly; Greece is safe."** Others bear a similar stamp: **"Don't forget, Greece was saved on August 4."** This refers to August 4, 1936, the date of government suppression of a widespread Communist plot to overthrow the government.

New Zealand Regulates Trucks

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—The latest progressive plan of the New Zealand Socialist government calls for the purchase of all long distance trucking services competing with the $300-million state-owned railroad system and legislation is to be enacted for the regulation of the taxicab business.

This government has for the past 10 years followed a policy of control of road services by regulation and elimination of short haul private operators who have up to now been successful in taking the "cream" traffic from the state-owned railroads.

The taxi industry has been completely demoralized by fare cutting causing many men to receive only 8 cents per hour for their services. Minister of Public Works and Transportation Semple has declared his intention to bring the operation of all taxicabs under the already existing transport licensing act. With all taxi systems under strict government regulation, the minister claims, he can increase the drivers' weekly pay without increasing the rates.

Mohammedan Revolt Upsets Albania

TIRANA, ALBANIA.—King Zog's little kingdom has had a revolt, led by former Minister of Interior Efan Toto and supported by several military garrisons. Toto, a conservative Mohammedan, used as a pretext for the revolt the liberalizing tendencies of King Zog's present government, which has abolished veil for Mohammedan women and demanded their complete emancipation. Documents found on some of the bodies indicated the rebellion was Communist-inspired. The little known kingdom, surrounded by avaricious Italy, Greece, and Jugo Slavia, belongs to the Balkan tinder-box.

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ALDERMAN CLANCY

Opines to His Friend Cohen That It's All in Knowin' What Button to Push!

By Leon Francis

"I SEE," said Abe Cohen, "the prasident sat right in de White House an' gave it a push to a button dat opened opp a bridge in San Franicsco. Ain't nature vunderful, Clency?"

"Truer words never dropped from your face, Cohen," replied Alderman Clancy as he laid a broad Tipperary palm on a dish of gefulte fisch to see if it was as cool as it looked. "'Tis a great an' glorious thing to be alive these days, if you know which button to push at the right time. Wasn't it the eminent Daniel Webster who shouted: 'Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who niver to himself hath said — what in the divil is goin' to happen nixt?'

"Time was in our country, Cohen, when a button was somethin' you used to hold up your pants, unless a nail was handy. Thim was the days befure the feminist movement. A man was lord in his own manor. He could rise in the mornin' with a head like a cabbage and the odor o' last night's festivities frish upon him, toss his shirt an' overalls in the giniral direction o' the good wife, an' she'd do the rist with her own lily-white hands.

"That was befure the zipper invaded the American home an' buttons got into politics. Now, I'm not so unprogrissive as to say the zipper hasn't done a great deal to lengthen the span of American life. I'm mindful o' the time Dinny O'Laughlin lost an eye when a button was shot with trimindous force from the rear o' the Widow Muldoon at the annual clambake o' the Frinds of Ireland. Thim days is gone with free silver an' the Raypublican party. We're all now neatly bound up in bands o' steel runnin' up an' down as well as across an' around, an' our only fear is that we'll be sthruck by lightnin'.

"'Tis a caution, Cohen, what science has done with the lowly button. What was once only a useful appurtenance to the person of a citizen has been hoisted to the lofty heights o' national control. We're all button-pushers or button-pushees, an' Hiven only knows where the ind will be.

"They do be tellin' me that Wall Sthreet is almost completely buttonized. An' exicutive sits at his gorgeous disk, takes a drop or two out of a silver bottle, an' squints pinsively at a row o' buttons befure him. Matters in his corporation have come to another crisis. There can be no shilly-shallying now. The time has arrived for sthrong action by sthrong characters. After minutes o' what appears to be deep thought he gracefully extinds a dainty hand an' prisses a button. Immejutly hell breaks loose an' everythin' happens at once. Production is speeded up, the back-log groans with orders, the police are called out to quell a strike, they're sint back again to picket the police station, the priss agent issues a statement, Johnny Lewis says he's a liar, the newspapers cry for cool-headedness in the crisis, the Prisident goes fishin', Congress goes berserk, as your people put it, an' the exicutive who caused all the divilment goes out to the races.

"'Tis the same in what Lawyer Callahan calls our domestic relations. Button, button, who's got the button —or where is it—or which one? The housewife rises in the mornin', as why shouldn't she? Puttin' on a negligee that's a cross bechune the flag of Ethiopia an' a sunset in the Gobi desert, wherever that is, she prisses a button. The miracle happens. The doors fly open an' the windows shut. The furnace is raked, the stove is started, a robot down in the kitchen begins cooperin' up the bacon an' eggs, the dog is let out an' the cat in, a bridge engagement is made by thermostatic control, whisky is ordered, the radio is turned on, an' the husband is shaved while aslape.

"'Twas inivitable, Cohen, that the rise o' the button should have repurcussions in our gov'mintal affairs. I tell you the time is not far distant when the head o' the country will have to be an electrician instid of a postmaster-giniral. An' a man o' the utmost sobriety must he be. Can you imagine, Cohen, the awful results that would come on a hot day in August, with an important administration bill goin' through the act o' bein' discussed in Congress, an' the boss pushin' the wrong button? Instid o' sayin' 'Aye' the honorable mimbers would be led into the error o' shoutin' 'No' whin the vote would be called. I shudder at the consequinces!

"Hiven be with the time, Cohen, whin the American citizen was an upsthanding individool with a sthrong odor of Bourbon that no woman bought for him, an' fixed principles o' democracy. Thim was the days whin min were min, an' not subject to the whims o' buttons an' the bosses behind thim. But we have come upon evil days, as the immortal Jefferson used to say, an' no longer can the genus Americanus hold up his chin without it bein' hit with an N.R.A., a W.P.A., a T.V.A., an A.A.A. or an A.P.A. At the sound of a buzzin' button he leaps to attintion like a monkey befure a peanut-bag.

"Now, Cohen, there's a great virtue in the button system. It relaves the individool of the necessity for thought. I can sit at home on me back porch an' watch the Eyetalian kids drillin' in the alley. I can toss a glance now an' thin over to O'Hoolihan's porch where his Maggie is tryin' to snare a young whelp who's found a hole in the Securities Act. I can swap political opinions with Steve Spivak nixt door, but I know all the time it means nawthin'. Whin the right button is prissed in Washington I'll leap into action like a bell-hop just out of a crap game. In other words, Cohen, we're button-conscious.

"O' course, there'll be complications. Niver has a scientific principle been applied to human life without bringin' with it the sorrows an' woes o' misunderstandin' an' confusion. Buttons will suffer th' same fate as Gallileo, Columbus, the autogiro, Esperanto, an' eight-months-old Kentucky whisky. A lot o' mistakes will be made with thim. The time will come in your life an' mine whin we'll all sit an' wait for the button. The Great Electrician in Washington on a certain day will priss the right one an' we'll all be whisked out to pay our taxes. On the followin' day, if the circuits are workin', we'll all be rushed automatically to the registration booths. On the great day of election we'll all be carried through the air to the pollin' places an' our hands steered in keepin' with the desires o' the man operatin' the main switch on the Patomac. We'll have nawthin' to do with it all, an' life will be one long dream of electrified co-operation.

"But the Lord help us if there's iver a short circuit or the wrong button is pressed. Unless the Great Electrician has not attinded the Jackson Day dinner, or has not been in charge of a squad o' desarvin' Democrats from Texas, we're reasonably safe. But if these conditions are wantin' an' the Man in Charge of it All is a bit woozy, he's apt to priss the wrong button an' you, Cohen, might be whished through the air to a Nazi picnic in Pennsylvania, which would niver do at all at all. The giniral sityeation is fraught with frightful possibilities."

"Why didn't I do what my mamma told me," lamented Cohen, "an' start a button factory?"

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," commented Clancy, "an' waste it's sweetness in a delicatessen."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

that either will not or cannot enforce its laws.

People in every walk of life are upset as they never have been upset before — for they see the early beginnings of the violence, the destruction and the ultimate chaos which came to Russia, Germany, Italy — and which couldn't happen here.

* * *

Millions of people are groping for an answer to our present national dilemma—a way out of the tongs of fate.

In their gropings, a new light has dawned upon millions of Americans. They have seen a ghastly, unbelievable truth.

What is that truth? Simply that the terrorizing new threat of everything traditionally American emerged from the ballot boxes of November 3, 1936!

Before the last election we had no swaggering Lewises telling hundreds of thousands of men and women when to work and when not to work—we had no labor lords dictating to the governors of sovereign states — we had no "powers of darkness" which turned the switches plunging whole communities into darkness and disorder.

This new and terrible thing which is threatening this nation like a rising flood-tide came only with the bid made by the president for absolute power even over the courts of the land.

Millions of people are beginning to discover that this new era of fear was preluded by the first four years of the New Deal.

For four years, the New Dealers promised the solution of our industrial and social problems, within the framework of the republic while they did not do one constructive, constitutional thing to fulfill their promise.

For four years the country was educated in class hatred by the sugary generalities of the demagogue.

For four years the people were hoodwinked into believing that prosperity was returning while a wasteful process of "borrowing from tomorrow to live today" was plunging them into a debt they could never pay.

For four years the people watched the growth of the most gigantic vote-controlling bureaucracy in all history and they never heeded its perils.

Then they went to the polls, twenty-seven millions strong —and asked for more of it. But they are getting vastly more than they asked for.

No sooner had the "great mandate" been recorded than the revolutionary strike period settled viciously on the people.

The silence of the president in the face of this national menace and the challenging reminder by John Lewis of a pre-election understanding between the prophet of the new era and the leader of the new labor army give evidence that the present "reign of terror" was planned in advance.

Fortunately there was a miscarriage of plans. The Senate refused to turn the judicial branch of the government over to the "top man."

The Senate has called a halt in the forward march of un-Americanism.

If it is halted long enough the people will have time to reverse their "great mandate" by removing hundreds of New Deal "rubber stamps" from office at the congressional elections next year.

If the Senate cannot stem organized un-Americanism until November, 1938, then "anything is rather more than likely to happen."

U. A. W. Rent Strike Is Started at Pontiac

As announced in SOCIAL JUSTICE—while other sources were busy denying or scoffing at the idea—the threat of a rent strike for June 1, has been fulfilled. A general order, emanating from the United Automobile Workers, called on all their members in Pontiac, Michigan, to cease paying rent.

There are upwards of 20,000 persons in the rented homes of Pontiac and the normal forces of law and order, including the courts and the administrative branches of government represented by the sheriff and his deputies, would be unable to cope with a situation involving 20,000 persons out of a total population of three times that number.

Following the rent strike, the union tenant is asked to lay before the officers of the U. A. W. a petition setting forth the tenant's desire for exemptions from the order. These exemptions, if approved, **will permit the tenant to pay rent to a "fair" landlord.**

Immediately upon the commencement of the first eviction suit, the defendant employed counsel, reputedly paid by the U. A. W., and demanded a jury trial. Since unanimity of opinion is required of a jury, it is practically a foregone conclusion that panel after panel must be exhausted until a jury "satisfactory" to the U. A. W. can be obtained.

Granted that an adverse decision result in an eviction order, the final question arises as to whether the sheriff and his deputies can evict some 20,000 Pontiac people from their homes.

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The People Speak....

Alien Bankers And War Making

To the Editor:

In view of incessant propaganda, it becomes more necessary for Americans to immunize themselves to the pratings of war devotees.

In the book, "Our Gallant Madness," written by a war correspondent, Frederick Palmer, he says:

"This brings up the charge that the bankers and great industrialists led us into the war to make money. I do not forget my surprise at the presence, at a British army staff dinner at the Front in France in 1915, of a family member of a great international banking firm which had originated on the European continent, spreading its power to England and the United States. The scar of a shock wound a British officer had received in the first battle of Ypres twitched as he remarked afterward: **'I wonder if his brother in the German branch of the firm, is dining tonight with the German staff.'"**

There are bankers and bankers, alien and home, decent-minded and low-minded, as there are in all callings; but if I had my way in the case of the members of their family when my country was at war, I would have guards at their doors and full knowledge of all their doings at the time, for the sake of the lives of our soldiers, instead of waiting for a Congressional investigation after the war was over and the soldiers dead.

—Everett J. Connelly.

Omaha, Neb.

Praise for Program Is Subscriptions

To the Editor:

In the May 24 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE I read the letter sent by a clergyman of the Chicago archdiocese in which he criticized Father Coughlin's stand regarding international bankers and the money question. This is not the first time I read or heard this kind of censure from Catholics or Protestants. Every time I endeavor to uphold the 16 principles (which are the true Christian principles of social justice) to the best of my ability.

One hears radicals and anti-Catholics say "a priest should mind his own business in the chruch where he belongs, taking care of people's souls, and not meddle with political, economic, or social affairs." These radicals are ever saying and trying things to prevent priests from taking interest in the working-man's social welfare. We know that this is because they themselves hope, eventually, to induce the working class to participate in a social revolution, under their leadership.

It is more surprising to hear a member of the clergy, who should know something about the two greatest papal documents on capital and labor, money and social questions, criticize and condemn the noblest, most energetic efforts ever attempted by any man to enlighten and educate the people of our country for their welfare and for the salvation of this great nation.

Father Coughlin's letters to the clergy should be enough to convince them once and for all, and induce them to give their utmost, loyal support in aiding to clear, what is fast becoming our national chaos.

In appreciation and recognition of your great work, I enclose herewith three new subscriptions for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—Germaro Cardelia.

Trenton, N. J.

Another Crisis Calls For Another Challenge

To the Editor:

Our nation and people have experienced two distinct and vital crises. The first, which was during the Civil war, was to disrupt the union of the states. Lincoln, like Roosevelt, attempted to finance the war by borrowing money from usurers, and experienced abject failure. Instead, he piled up a national bonded debt which, in all the years since, is yet unpaid and the people are being taxed now to pay usury on that bonded debt since its numerous refundings.

We are in the midst of an exactly similar financial crisis. The administration is trying to restore prosperity and keep the people alive by the same process of issuing nontaxable government bonds to usurers and **piling up a debt absolutely unpayable on which future generations will be taxed to all eternity to finance the feeding of the starving unemployed.**

Lincoln prevailed upon his Congress to stop manufacturing dollars for usurers and manufacture them for the government to finance the war. There never was a greater peril to the stability of democratic government than is now menacing it and the sole cause is financial, the same as confronted the Lincoln administration. The remedy he adopted is the only remedy adequate to meet the existing emergency.

"Oh, Congress, if there is a Congress—if there has been a Congress since the martyrdom of Lincoln—remember that you owe your lives, your liberties and the spoils of political office to Lincoln's greenback."

It is the greatest mystery to me that the constitutionality of the counterfeit national bank act, and the equally counterfeit Federal Reserve Banking Act has never been challenged by the impoverished people of the nation in the supreme court. **The bankers challenged the people's greenback and met defeat, and it is time the people challenged the usurer's act.**

—P. T.

Findlay, Ohio

Back Copies of Paper in Demand As People Discover Social Justice

To the Editor:

Many people are asking about SOCIAL JUSTICE lately. Only last week we had three different callers asking if we had any back numbers as **they would like to look into this SOCIAL JUSTICE that folks are talking about.** I get a great thrill when people come to me that way. I have learned to explain the 16 principles like I do the Ten Commandments. It is a pleasure to explain anything about social justice. I just bring out my book **"Money"** and show folks where our country is drifting to, because people will not "think."

We have had our warning, and now we must use our heads and think, if we are going to better our condition. We have the most peaceful weapon in the world in the ballot. We can put good men in office if we only take the time and "think," as SOCIAL JUSTICE is trying to teach us to do.

Father Coughlin is giving his time and energy both in writing, and in instructive radio talks which we enjoy. We of the radio audience should do something to keep him on the air. He is fighting our battle.

I like the article in the May 24 issue by H. F. E., Wichita, Kan., and another by James Walter of St. Helena, Calif.

"The Indicator" is always interesting. It is the first page that we read.

—Anna White.

Long Beach, Calif.

Reader Replies To Priest's Letter

To the Editor:

I want to go on record with the statement that Father Coughlin deserves a sincere vote of thanks from the American people for his efforts in the cause of social justice. The praise he has received has not spoiled him. And the condemnations hurled at him have not ruffled his purpose. He is still the same Father Coughlin, who held millions in the persuasion of his voice.

Recently in SOCIAL JUSTICE we read an article where a priest attacks Father Coughlin, writing: "I am compelled to take exception to your vicious onslaught against international bankers who, by the way, are non-existent."

Father Coughlin has written a book, **"Money, Questions and Answers."** I invite this priest from Chicago to get this book and read it. No sensible man has ever tried to uphold that the privately owned Federal Reserve banks should create and regulate money. Not a single voice has been raised against the principles of social justice. Opposition has arisen from ignorance of the priniciples which underlie liberty, and make for slavery. Principles 6, 7, and 8 are devoted to the main cause of our present deplorable condition, the unjust money system.

We finance our homes, churches, schools, our farms, by an accursed money system that will eventually bring down upon us and our institutions the curse of the false gods we serve.

Father Coughlin is so far ahead of his time that the world has not yet been able to appreciate his teachings. **One man ought not to bear the brunt of the battle for social justice.**

—George Van Hoof.

Kaukauna, Wis.

Picketing Halts Aide to Reds

To the Editor:

Here is a little instance of what can be done with a little action to stop Communists instead of just talking.

A store-keeper in Queens county, New York, gave his consent to Communists to erect a stand outside of his store where they were distributing literature and collecting funds for the reds in Spain. The literature was handed to passers-by with a plea to "kick in" with some money to help them. This being a very busy corner they thought a very large fund would be collected.

An American Legion post in Queens put two pickets with signs in front and back of the place notifying the public that the store-keeper allowed Communists to collect funds for the reds in Spain and Russia. Now this store-keeper did a thriving business, selling at least 3,000 papers and proportionate other commodities a day.

After two days of picketing he signed a written agreement that he would allow no more Communists to hand out literature or collect funds in front of his store.

This agreement is now in the hands of the Legion. More action, and less talk!

—Mrs. D. Zimms.

Queens, N. Y.

Passes the Paper To New Readers

To the Editor:

Congratulations to H. J. of Cleveland, Ohio, for stating that five million subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE be the goal for one year. Is it possible? Certainly it is. Here is how:

As a subscriber, I receive the paper every week. After acquiring all the knowledge obtainable in the paper, I will pass it on to a neighbor who has never read SOCIAL JUSTICE —which I will call House number 1. The second week SOCIAL JUSTICE will go to the neighbor's House number 2; the third week it will go to House number 3, and so on.

When twelve months have elapsed there will be 52 families who have read the paper in addition to others to whom these families may have passed on the paper.

As Father Coughlin previously predicted, there are some 416,000 subscribers at the present time. Now, when each of the 416,000 subscribers has distributed 50 copies of his paper, 20,800,000 persons will actually have had a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE in their hands in a period of one year. Think of it!

—Thaddeus Maksimiec.

Detroit, Mich.

Writer Defends Chain Stores

To the Editor:

In a recent edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE a great deal was written about taxing the chain stores as much as $550 each.

As far as I can see, the chain stores are a great benefit to the public. The clerks receive $18 a week with a two-week vacation and pay, while managers receive $27 a week to start, besides commission and a dollar added each year, so that a manager may receive as much as $70 or so a week.

The independent stores pay their clerks from $5 to $12 a week, with no vacation. The public can buy fresher goods more reasonably because of the efficient way these chain stores are run.

It is claimed that farmers do not receive as much for their goods from the chain stores. They are actually paid as much, but the stores are run so efficiently that only half the profit is needed to operate them.

With these stores, warehouses, etc., closed, there would be from 300,000 to 400,000 men thrust out of work. Who would take care of these in the depression, while the rest of the consumers are paying higher prices for food to the retail merchants?

—Edward McCarthy.

Wilton, N. H.

Senator Berry Says Union, Not Himself, Is Wealthy

To the Editor:

I have just received a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE for May 24, and I have observed the leading editorial under the title "Rich Labor Leader." Of course I have read this editorial with a great deal of interest and some degree of surprise.

Berry

I do not write for the purpose of engaging in controversy but I do want to say here that perhaps the most ridiculous and untrue declaration ever made in the American press has been that which relates to my so-called wealth.

It is perfectly true that I have a farm which came to me as a boy and which I have enlarged to a very great extent, the value of which I would not undertake to estimate. I have made this farm pay because I have always been tremendously interested in agriculture.

It is perfectly true that after some 14 years of painstaking effort I developed a printing press—the only one of its kind in the world—and from this press I have made some money and it is my printing press. It is likewise true that I own a weekly newspaper with a circulation of some 700, which newspaper was started by my father before I was born, but from it I have never received a penny's income.

It is true that in April of 1932 I took a lease upon certain properties in Union county, Tennessee on a royalty basis with the owners to produce a marble different from that which had ever been discovered in this country, but I have made very little profit from this enterprise.

It is not true that I have sued the government for $1,663,000 due to the submerging of certain marble properties referred to in the public press. It is not true that I have asked for any amount because I have been perfectly willing to compose this matter upon the basis of the facts. The Tennessee Valley Authority has condemned the property and I am in hopes that the truth will be found through the condemnation proceedings.

It is quite evident that many people have attached my presidency in the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union and the wealth of that organization to me personally.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union is a wealthy institution. It owns its own little town of Pressmen's Home, Tenn., where we operate a tuberculosis sanatorium, a home for the aged, and a technical trade school. It is true that I founded and built these institutions and contributed all I could financially and otherwise to their establishment and to their maintenance, but my part of ownership in this very interesting humanitarian and educational enterprise is equal to that of the 60,000 people who make up this organization. **I have no more ownership than any other member in good standing.**

The foregoing are the facts, and I send them to you for whatever they may be worth. Obviously the daily press has attempted to develop a bit of gossip that is solely without basis of fact or justice. I have never given either directly or indirectly the slightest indication that there was any basis of truth to such publicity.

—Senator George L. Berry, President International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.

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Wage Hour Rate Up to Congress

Forty Cents an Hour Proposed for Labor Is Not a Living Wage

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents an informative article written by Jay G. Hayden of the Washington staff of the Detroit News, in which it is disclosed that only a few southern states now pay less than the 40 cents an hour for common labor, which is proposed as a basic minimum wage for the entire United States.

These southern states, already pro-Roosevelt and pro-New Deal, could be influenced by the president to pass state laws which would bring their average up to the Pacific Coast states and northeastern states.

South Brings Average Down

"It has been disclosed that the basic minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, informally proposed, would effect very little change except in the 10 southeastern states," writes Mr. Hayden in the News of June 4.

"The lowest average wage for common labor in industries of the type that would be affected by the pending bill, as shown by a recent report of the Department of Labor, is 25.5 cents an hour in South Carolina and Arkansas. The comparable rates in other southern states are 26.2 cents in North Carolina, 26.5 in Florida, 26.8 in Georgia, 28.1 in Mississippi, 29 in Alabama, 29.9 in Louisiana, 31.1 in Tennessee and 31.4 in Virginia.

These compare with an average for the whole country of 43.2 and an average for the states, excluding the southern group referred to, of 46.1.

Pay Highest On Pacific Coast

"The highest common labor wage rates in the country are in the Pacific coast states—Washington 52.6, Oregon 52 and California 47.5—an average of 50.1. Next come the mountain states — Montana 52.4, Idaho 49.6, Wyoming 49.8. Nevada 50.1, Colorado 43.4, New Mexico 31.4, Arizona 48.4, Utah 44.2 — an average of 46.2.

For the northeastern and north central region the wage rates are nearly uniform. In New England the common labor average is 43.6, ranging from 45.9 in Massachusetts to 41.4 in New Hampshire. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the comparable rates are 45.6, 45.2 and 45, respectively.

"For the east north central states, the rates respectively are 49.1 in Illinois, 46.1 in Ohio, 45.5 in Iidiana, 43.4 in Michigan and 43 in Wisconsin.

"Of the principal industrial cities in this latter region Detroit is credited with a common labor rate of 48.3, Flint 48, Grand Rapids 40.4, Chicago 51.1, South Bend 53.9, Gary, 46.8, Cleveland 54.7, Toledo 48.1, Akron 47.5, Milwaukee 52.7.

"In the Mississippi Valley farming states Minnesota leads with 46.6 followed by Nebraska with 45.4, Kansas 44.3, Missouri 43.7, Iowa 42.9, North Dakota 41.6 and South Dakota 41.1.

North and South In Sharp Contrast

"The averages for the border states are: Delaware 39.4, Maryland 37, West Virginia 42.2, Kentucky 38.6. The average for Texas is 37.2 and for Oklahoma 37.7.

"The contrast between the South and other regions of the country is the more striking when the figures are analyzed. In the northern states 93 per cent of the common laborers reported received more than 37 cents an hour. In the South 10.4 per cent of the workers received less than 22.5 cents an hour and only 15 per cent were paid more than 42.5 cents.

"The average wage for negroes in the industries examined dropped to 23.1 in South Carolina and 24 cents in North Carolina.

"In contrast with the conditions that prevail in the South, there is no appreciable difference in wages of whites and negroes in the North. In Michigan, for example, the average wage of white common laborers is placed at 43.4 and negroes at 43.7. In Ohio the average for whites is 45.8 and for negroes 45.7.

"The Labor Department statistics are based on a tabulaion of 218,135 workers in 20 industries, including 16 lines of manufacturing; construction, including building, highway and railroad work, and three categories of public utilities, electric light and power, gas and street railways.

"Of the common laborers reported from these industries 2.4 per cent received less than 22.5 cents an hour: 10.9 per cent between 22.5 and 32.5 cents; 32.7 per cent between 32.5 and 42.5 cents; 41.4 per cent between 42.5 and 52.5 cents, and 12.6 per cent above 52.5."

Little comment on this official information is necessary except to say that it is impossible for a common laborer to support himself, his wife and two children under $2,500 a year.

One year's work is equivalent to 2,000 hours work. Therefore, **one dollar an hour as the present cost of living should be the very minimum offered to labor for its services.**

While SOCIAL JUSTICE is absolutely on the side of labor insofar as the present wages —even in the best organized states are not one-half enough to enable a man and his family to live decently — nevertheless we would be stultifying ourselves to applaud the 40 cents per hour objective of the New Deal when, with all the power now vested in the hands of the president, both by the Constitution and the political authority, he could propose a dollar per hour minimum and insist that the purchasing power of that dollar also be regulated.

Every citizen in the United States would support him and follow him to victory.

Labor Highlights

FLINT, MICH. — For the second time within a month the United Automobile Workers Union have caused the nearly a half of million residents in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan to be without lights, when they seized the power plants of the Consumers Light Company. . . . 80,000 Industrial workers were made idle in 192 comunities. . . . Food dealers were threatened with hundreds of thousands of dollars of spoilage from refrigerators being shut down, not to mention the thousands of homes dependent upon the electric supply for the preservation of their foodstuffs.

MONROE, MICH. — Two hundred special police, reinforced by hundreds of uniformed American Legionnaires, armed with rifles, shotguns and tear-gas bombs, smashed through a C. I. O. picket line of 100 men and 12 women and reopened the Newton Steel Company plant which had been closed by pickets on May 27. The pickets scattered under the attack, their frame shanty erected for a shelter was burnt and the willing workers returned to work. . . . Some 1,300 men are employed by Newton and in a vote conducted by Mayor Knaggs these voted 1,200 to 96 to return to work. U. A. W. members assembled in Pontiac to march on Monroe to aid the 96 strikers but Homer Martin called off the demonstration. A Sunday protest meeting was peaceful.

LITTLE FALLS, N. J.—A riot at the Falls Laundry, employing 700, results in 15 seriously injured, some of them women. Laundry trucks endeavoring to cross a picket line, were stopped by a barrage of stones. State Troopers were ordered out. C. I. O. is demanding sole bargaining rights, although the laundry already pays higher wages than the union scale.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — New York bankers victims of strike as 400 chauffeurs, guards, and shipment supervisors of the four principal armored truck concerns went out demanding a 40-hour week and $50. Tied up a million dollars in payrolls and many more millions in gold and silver bullion.

DETROIT, MICH. — A new wave of automotive strikes, despite signed agreements between the C. I. O. and the motor manufacturers. Some 19,000 were effected by the strikes in the Plymouth and De Soto plants of the Chrysler Corporation. Packard small car division shut down over alleged refusal to recognize shop stewards.

SAGINAW, MICH. — Chevrolet service parts plant, employing nearly 1,000, closed when the management shut off the electric power after union workers threw out five non-union workers. The union men barricaded themselves inside the plant gates, pulled electric switches and the telephone board, forcing management to cut off power.

NEWBERRY, MICH. — Pitched battle between loyal workers of the Newberry Lumber & Chemical Company and 100 outside strikers. Strikers driven from town, but threats to return caused call for State Troops.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. — Philip Murray, scholarly appearing chief of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee forces, announces plan to concentrate on the ore and coal sources of Republic and other independent steel companies, at the Mesaba range in Minnesota and the Calumet area of Michigan.

AKRON, OHIO.—More than 5,000 workers lost a day's pay when four sit-down strikers tied-up half the plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

RICHMOND, CALIF. — A 12-day strike in the Ford assembly plant ended with C. I. O. officials claiming victory. Ford officials denied they had recognized the C. I. O. Frank Slaby, union official, told the 1,800 men that "the company had recognized the union, but that Henry Ford did not." The real reason the men voted to end the strike was a report that Ford would shut up the plant permanently.

U. A. W. Drafts New Demands for General Motors Corporation

DETROIT, MICH. — Proposal for a revision of the General Motors Agreement with the United Automobile Workers Union were renewed at a recent conference of delegates under the chairmanship of Homer Martin.

Among them are a demand for a 10-cent-an-hour blanket wage increase, which would mean boosting the General Motors payroll more than $50-million annually.

Sole collective bargaining rights for the U. A. W. in all General Motors factories.

A 35-hour work week and a seven hour day.

A national minimum wage of 75 cents hourly for women and 85 cents for men.

Retroactive effect to be given to any settlement of grievances.

Straight seniority with a 15-day trial period rather than the present six-month period for new employes.

Ten per cent bonus for afternoon and night shift workers.

Equal pay for equal work.

Indefinite extension of the present contract, with a 30-day notice for termination or revision, instead of the 60-day notice now required.

On June 21, Homer Martin was to present these proposals in a formal draft to General Motors officials.

N.R.A. Ghost Haunts Talk on Wage Bill

Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Black-Connery wage and hour bill was thrust into the forefront of administration politics as the memory of N. R. A. invalidation rose like a storm cloud to haunt its progress at the committee hearing.

Doubt over constitutionality of the bill — one of President Roosevelt's major objectives at this session — was admitted by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, first to testify before a joint session of Senate and House labor committees.

An administration witness, Jackson surprised the committeemen by declaring there was no "certainty" the bill would be approved by the Supreme Court. He quickly added, by way of qualification, that the high court's interpretation of the Constitution was different now from that set forth in the N. R. A. decision.

Standards to Be Left to Congress

The Connery-Black measure would establish a five-man dictatorship over wage and hour regulation in interstate industries.

Child labor, producing goods that go into interstate channels, would be banned.

The president's message to Congress did not specify what the minimum wage or the maximum hours of labor should be. Neither does the Black-Connery legislation attempt to fix these standards. It is contemplated that Congress will write them in.

The bill defines "oppressive child labor" as a condition of employment under which "(a) any child under the age of 16 years is employed in any occupation, or (b) any child between the ages of 16 and 18 years is employed in any occupation which the Chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor shall from time to time by order or regulation declare to be particularly hazardous. . . ."

President Roosevelt, in discussing the measure, admited that the child labor proposal embodies a procedure which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional in a ruling several years ago.

Labor Is Divided On Its Support

Organized labor is "yes and no" on the bill. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, naturally is for it, as he is for everything the New Deal proposes.

But the American Federation of Labor is withholding its approval until it gets some assurance that the president will agree to an amendment providing that wage and hour standards be arrived at through collective bargaining.

The opinion of Congressmen generally is that the president knowing that the bill is unconstitutional, is planning to use it as an excuse to ram a court packing bill through Congress. In other words, he is saying in effect to labor:

"Only a packed court will sustain this legislation. Therefore you must support the court bill so that my wage and hour program will be okayed by a sufficient majority of the justices."

He is using the same trick on the farmers, hoping to win their support of the court bill by first getting them to approve the new Triple A program, now before the house agricultural committee.

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Interest on National Debt Is $800-Million!

Tables Show Rising Tide of Spending

By the Financial Editor

The two tables on this page showing the expenditures and the cumulative indebtedness of the federal government over a span of years, was prepared by Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia.

You will note that in 1916 our federal debt was $1,225,145,568. On May 13, 1937, it had jumped to $35,090,361,300, an increase of approximately 30 times.

Do you realize that the interest on this debt will amount to approximately $800,000,000 next year?

And do you know that, due to our dishonest money system, the interest on our national debt has cost $13,804,271,867 in the last 17 years?

Debt Near Limit

"There is a limit to which this debt can go," Senator Holt declared when he released the figures to SOCIAL JUSTICE. "We must stop reckless spending. Our government must do what any individual in the same circumstances would have to do—that is, retrench."

The senator scored statements that the debt will have to be paid by the wealthy as "dishonest and misleading."

"The yearly appropriations of the government," he said, represent a mortgage on the future earnings of everybody in the country, whether paying income tax or not. Much of the money is collected through hidden taxation."

Must Cut Waste

The senator denied that a reduction in expenditures would mean a "punishment of those on relief." Of congressional politicians who are making this assertion, he declared:

"These individuals, in most cases, are more interested in their own pay check than the unfortunate ones on relief. I am in favor of taking care of the unfortunates, but that doesn't mean to care for the parasites who are taking the money from the relief client.

"I am in favor of supplying the necessary governmental functions, but not in favor of charging the taxpayer two dollars for a job that should be done for one dollar."

Principal of the Public Debt Outstanding at The End of Each Fiscal Year from 1886 to 1937:

June 30:	Total Gross Debt	Gross Debt Per Capita
1886	$ 1,555,659,550	$ 27.10
1896	1,222,729,350	17.40
1906	1,142,522,970	13.50
1916	1,225,145,568	11.96
1917	2,975,618,585	28.57
1918	12,243,628,719	115.65
1926	19,643,183,079	167.70
1927	18,510,174,266	156.04
1928	17,604,290,563	146.69
1929	16,931,197,748	139.40
1930	16,185,308,299	131.38
1931	16,801,485,143	135.42
1932	19,487,009,766	156.12
1933	22,538,672,164	179.32
1934	27,053,085,968	213.99
1935	28,701,167,092	225.69
1936	33,778,543,000	240.00
1937 (5-13-37)	35,090,361,300	270.00

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS FROM 1886 TO 1937

Year	Amount of Appropriations
1886-87	$ 193,035,861.13
1896-97	311,179,557.54
1906-07	555,739,443.78
1916-17	18,546,243,898.67
1917-18	26,679,436,904.44
1918-19	6,042,068,409.44
1926-27	3,455,647,000.00
1927-28	3,856,603,000.00
1928-29	3,823,112,000.00
1929-30	4,231,440,000.00
1930-31	4,333,915,000,00
1931-32	4,997,366,000.00
1932-33	6,979,026,000.00
1934	6,857,716,000.00
1935	8,845,006,442.00
1936	8,935,846,274.00

Searchlight on the Money Changers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Home Owners Loan Corporation has declared itself against any proposal in Congress for the reduction in interest rates on loans. Senator Copeland, and Representative Curley, both of New York plan legislation to suspend H. O. L. C. foreclosures, pending passage of laws to extend and liberalize the terms of their obligations. Some 30,000 homes are threatened with foreclosure within the next year because the owners are not able to pay a rate of 5 per cent on these loans.

The Copeland bill calls for a reduction to 2½ per cent, but it should be even less than that.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Harry S. Truman, member of the Senate Rail Finance Investigating Committee, following a statement by Patrick Joyce, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, before the committee in which the rail head said: "the stuff you're doing here is not going to help the railroads," bellowed:

"Your committee has found that the laws of the United States have been deliberately evaded, and in some instances actually broken by railroad holding companies and New York bankers acting for railroad management. Some have been deliberately looted by financial agents that would make Jesse James look like a piker!"

Mr. Joyce then admitted that the "railroads of America have been kicked around like a football." He continued:

"They've been persecuted, and if you can stop it you will do a wonderful thing. I've been 40 years in the railroad business and that was long before the manicure fellows took over. The cause of the whole trouble is selfishness," he told Acting Chairman Truman, "and you're just as selfish as I am."

The present Senate investigation is just another preliminary before the federal government forecloses on the railroads through the loans it has made by means of the R. F. C. Of course, there is no getting away from the fact that the few bankers in New York have looted the earnings of the railroads, but then Pat Joyce's parting thrust still rings pretty true.

"Cash and Due"

What does the item "Cash and Due from Bankers" mean on the statements of banks?

This item means the small amount of actual currency on hand in the bank, plus the very much larger amount of bookkeeping entry money which is owed to this particular bank either by the Federal Reserve Bank or by some other bank.

Why are "Cash" and "Due from Banks" united into one item on all bank statements available to the public?

Because if the public realized how little cash all the banks have in relation to what they pretend to have (deposits), the basic crookedness of the banking-monetary system would be more apparent.

—From "Money: Questions and Answers."

"Tricky" Gold Policy Continues

The Gold policy of the United States continues unabated under the benign guidance of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and the president.

While we are buying gold, to bury in a hole in Kentucky—Europeans are taking our American dollars, at the rate of $35 for every ounce of gold, and buying real tangible goods, machinery, cotton, foodstuffs, metals for ammunition.

In other words, our American citizens are paying for the next European war as they paid for the last one, only in the last war, we paid during and after the devastation. This time, we are doing it beforehand.

The sterilized gold has increased to more than $700-million. To accommodate the international bankers, our government is trying to cut down relief—justified in some cases, but not in all—economy is being ordered in departments, the American people are being drained. For what? To buy still more gold.

Perhaps, as forecast in "Gabriel Over the White House," the president hopes to have an international economic conference and **offer all the gold we have to be shared with other countries of the world as a magnificent peace gesture.**

To give an idea of how much gold we are buying, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics placed world output of gold for the first four months of 1937 at 9,471,000 ounces, an increase of 712,000 ounces over the comparable period in 1936. At $35 an ounce, this makes a pretty figure. Is it any wonder that all the world is mining gold and shipping it to America as fast as man-power and machine-power will permit?

In the meantime, Sir John Simon, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, denied to the House of Commons that any change was to be made in the present tri-country agreement on monetary matters existing between Great Britain, France and the United States. He assured questioning members of that body "that **the agreement was working to the full satisfaction of all parties and that no immediate modification is contemplated.**"

Of course, it is highly satisfactory to the Bank of England and other international bankers. Why wouldn't it be? It will be recorded as one of the greatest financial tricks ever perpetuated on a people. When will the people of America wake up!

Bill Is Aimed to Curb Alien Bond Racket

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lea bill, covering protective bondholder's committees, seeks to destroy one of the most flagrant abuses of justice in international finance. But it is doomed to failure even if it passes, under our present system whereby Wall Street and Washington play into the hand of the international bankers who take their orders from the Bank of England.

Of the $8-billion in foreign bonds bought by American investors, no less than $4-billion is in default, either as to interest and principal. For the last several years, bankers of the defaulting nations have been buying back their dollar bonds in the American market where they are depreciated abnormally low on account of default in payment of their contracts. The Lea bill endeavors to place responsibility on the broker who sells such foreign bonds to the American investors.

The responsibility should be on the State Department. The State Department "approved" the foreign bond issues as politically desirable, and many investors assumed that this approval mean that the bonds were a safe investment. The international bankers know that the countries on which the bonds are written are heavily overloaded with debts and short of revenue. Nevertheless, they float the loans and obtain a generous commission for themselves. Then they unload on the small investors.

Following exposure by a senate committee in 1932, Congress passed an act creating a "Corporation of Foreign Bondholders" to function under specific instructions for protecting the rights of investors holding defaulted foreign bonds. No representative of any bank or partnership which had floated a foreign loan within the past five years could be apointed a director of this corporation.

However, one important clause was inserted: The act was to become effective only upon proclamation by the president. To date, such proclamation has never been issued!

Instead, the president set up a semi-official organization known as the "Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council," supported not by federal funds, but by private contributions, and managed by Wall Street representatives. One example of their methods as a "disinterested organization" was the Brazilian debt agreement. The bondholders—and many of these were small investors—had to accept a compromise settlement, but the banking houses continue to collect their commissions and fees based on the full value of the original contract.

Everybody takes a loss, but the banker.

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume III No. 25 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 21, 1937

Government Reorganization Plan Encounters Opposition

Fear of Dictator Real As Congressmen Voice Their Confidential Views

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dictatorship!

That's the issue involved in the fight to prevent President Roosevelt from plowing under the Supreme Court—the one and only issue.

It is what Senator Borah of Idaho had in mind when he spoke caustically of the "principle involved" in the court controversy.

Whether they say so publicly or not, a number of senators and representatives honestly believe that the chief executive is deliberately planning to destroy the judiciary as **a first step in an attempt to overthrow the Constitution — and then the government.**

SOCIAL JUSTICE has definitely determined that the apprehension exists in the minds of many congressmen in a series of "off the record" chats with them.

Senators Voice Honest Fears

They nearly always take down their hair and tell you what they think when you promise to keep their names confidential.

One prominent member of the senate, who has conferred with Mr. Roosevelt a number of times at the White House told SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"Frankly, I cannot erase the suspicion from my mind that the president really wants to set himself up as a dictator."

Another senator asserted:

"Of course he wants to be a dictator. What other possible reason could he have for wanting to pack the Supreme Court."

No One Denies 1940 Ambition

A score of others in the house and senate expressed themselves in much the same language.

A great many members are convinced that dictatorship will be a reality if any kind of a "pack" bill becomes law.

They feel that Mr. Roosevelt will then maneuver recovery so as to be elected a third time in 1940, the last step in a gradual coup de'etat which he has apparently been executing since 1932.

An interesting sidelight on the opinions congressmen generally entertain about the president is their reaction to his third term aspirations.

Independent members of the house and senate say he will run "in all probability."

Conservative members say he "may" run.

Rabid New Dealers declare he has "indicated" he will not run.

Nowhere can you find a flat denial, honestly stated, of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged intentions of staying in office more than two terms.

Behind the Washington News Front

Capital Bureau of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It took a long time, but the president has finally backed down from his stubborn refusal to concede the possibility of a Senate defeat of his court enlargement bill.

Instead of weakening, as the president expected, opposition to any kind of pack legislation grew stronger day by day. Finally the snoopers counted no less than 40 noses of Senators who were definitely committed against the plan—enough to prevent limited debate and filibuster the bill to death.

At this point Mr. Roosevelt called a halt.

That is why House leaders were approached recently with a proposition that the bill be first considered on the floor of the lower chamber.

The suggestion met with a chorus of protest from majority leader Rayburn and other ranking House members. To take the bill out of the Senate would not only be in defiance of precedent but would put Rayburn and his associates in a very tight spot.

Boss Both Ways

All the jobs created by the Guffey Coal Act are supposed to be filled by the persons selected by the Bituminous Coal Commission, established under the act. But they aren't.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. labor lord, does the selecting. All appointments for jobs, big and little, are passed on by him.

He also controls the commission itself, which makes him a dictator over the coal industry.

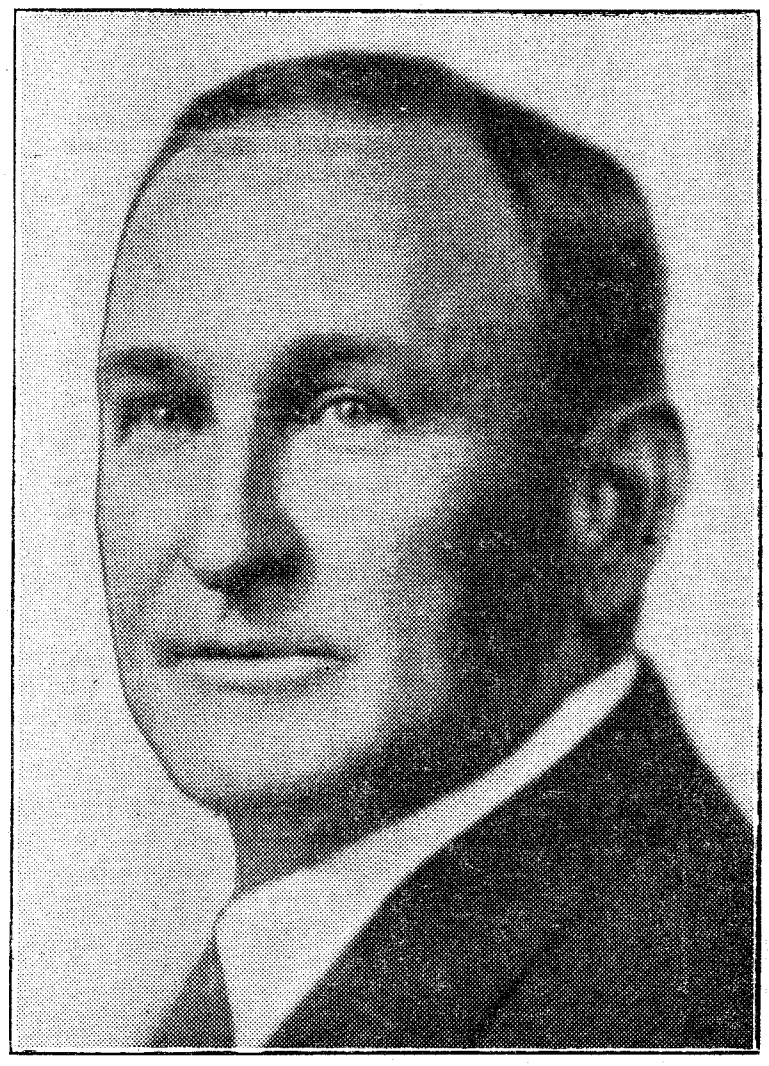
Veterans Win

The president's relief bill victory in the House of Representatives was partly offset the same day when both the House and Senate voted overwhelmingly to override a White House veto of a war veterans' insurance measure.

It was the third major battle Mr. Roosevelt has waged with Congress over legislation affecting ex-soldiers. Each time he has been beaten decisively.

The bill, which automatically becomes law as a result of the overrider, gives more than 20,000 World war veterans a five-year extension of time in which to convert their temporary, short-term life insurance policies into long term policies.

Still Leader for Court Place



Joseph T. Robinson, U. S. Senator from Arkansas and majority leader in the Senate, is far out in front as candidate for appointment to the Supreme Court, close Washington advisers report. *—Wide World portrait*

Joe Robinson Still First Choice for Court Vacancy

Flying in the face of opposition that promises to remain intact to the last, President Roosevelt has instructed his senate leaders to work for the enactment of a compromise to the Supreme Court enlargement bill.

As previously predicted in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the White House will endeavor to get a two-justice "pack" bill through the senate and then move for more acceptable legislation in the house. The measure will probably wind up in a joint house-senate conference, controlled by pro-pack members, where it will be further amended to conform with the president's wishes.

The first official verification of the "compromise" rumors was made by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader in the upper chamber. Robinson, incidentally, continues to be out in front of all speculative possibilities for the position on the United States Supreme Court vacated by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter.

The argument put forward by Robinson's supporters in Congress, and they are legion, is that the president will "have" to give the court assignment to Joe or suffer very dire consequences.

It has been public knowledge for some time that Mr. Roosevelt promised the first vacancy on the supreme bench to the senate leader. Since the appointment will have to be made before Congress adjourns, Robinson is very likely to desert the administration and hog-tie all White House legislation, if the president doesn't fulfill his promise.

That's the story the senator's closest friends are circulating. They say Joe is too old a hand to stand for any monkey business at this stage of his career. A bargain is a bargain to him. He's seen too many others double-crossed to take such a setback in the magnanimous manner.

Furthermore, they are saying Robinson wants the court appointment because he's sick and tired of being Roosevelt's "stooge" in the senate. The sturdy Arkansan has violated his self-respect time after time in order to remain loyal to the president.

Congressmen Will Resist 'Tinkering'

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's radical plan to reorganize the departments of government, although overshadowed by the court issue, is almost as militant as that directed at the "pack" bill.

Congressmen are willing to accept the creation of two new cabinet members — Secretary of Public Works and Secretary of Public Welfare—but they are bitterly opposed to certain other features of the plan.

Object to Liberties With Civil Service

Strenuous objections have been raised against the abolition of the office of comptroller general, as proposed by the president. This would mean an end to the only independent check on public expenditures.

Congress also is opposed to any tinkering with the civil service commission. The president's plan to change the status of the commission, congressmen say, would abolish the merit system and make the positions of civil service employes subject to political qualifications only.

A third feature of the reorganization program, in which Mr. Roosevelt is courting trouble, is his proposal that independent, semi-judicial agencies—such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, Tariff Commission, and Federal Trade Commission — be placed under rigid White House control.

"Pack" Foes Implacable

Meanwhile senate opposition to any hint of compromise on the court pack continues implacable.

For example, Senator Burke of Nebraska declared:

"There won't be any bill passed providing for additions to the membership of the Supreme Court. **There would be as strong opposition to the increase of one judge as to six."**

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